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INCREASE OF OVER 59,000 KOKU SEEN IN SECOND RICE ESTIMATE; NATION WILL HOLD HARVEST FETE

Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Releases Figures

CHOSEN CROP GOOD

An increase of more than 59,000 koku, or 0.1 per cent, over the first estimate of rice harvest in Japan Proper was seen in the second estimate published by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Saturday afternoon.

The estimate as of October 31 stands at 67,360,900 koku, which leaves a margin over the previous estimate published as of September 20. The actual harvest, therefore, is regarded by experts as likely to be quite salutary, inasmuch as the second estimate usually drops compared with the first and the actual crop turns out to be something in between. Moreover, the Chosen estimate is reported to be equally good.

The figures are considered to supply a reliable basis for food supply planning for the 1943 rice year. The publication of an estimate of such a nature is regarded as auguring well for the coming year, especially coming at a time when the harvest thanksgiving celebrations are to be observed throughout the nation on Monday.

The communique of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry on the rice crop estimate, in part, follows:

"The second estimate of rice crop as of October 31 is 67,360,900 koku, which, compared with the first estimate as of September 20, shows an increase of 59,690 koku, or 0.1 per cent. Climatic conditions, on the whole, are favorable for the rice crop.

"Compared with the actual harvest last year, an increase of 12,272,729 koku, or 22.3 per cent, is seen and compared with the average for the last five years an increase of 3,937,751 koku, or 6.2 per cent."

The Agriculture and Forestry Bureau of the Chosen Government-General also published its second estimate for the rice crop as of October 31, according to which it expects a yield of 15,600,976 koku, including 15,554,021 koku from paddy fields and 46,955 koku from dry fields. The figure represents an increase of 160,923 koku over the first estimate of 15,440,053 koku.

TAIWAN'S ROLE IN WAR STRESSED BY HASEGAWA

Admiral Says Improvements Necessary in Island to Fulfil Mission

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan Saturday in a press interview, at Fukuoka stressed the urgent necessity of positively improving various facilities in Taiwan to enable the island to execute its important mission in the War of Greater East Asia.

Admiral Hasegawa arrived here at 11:50 a.m. Saturday by plane en route to Tokyo to confer with the central authorities on the administrative reform of Taiwan. He resumed his trip by plane, at 1 p.m. the same day.

The Governor-General declared that the Taiwan Government-General will redouble its efforts to add to the total strength of Japan by mobilizing competent cultural and industrial organs and through the utilization of the knowledge, experience and technique gained in the past years.

Six million Taiwanese, Admiral Hasegawa declared in conclusion, are devoting themselves earnestly in the service of their state.

Yokoyama at Fukuoka

Sukenari Yokoyama, a member of the House of Peers, arrived at Fukuoka Saturday by plane from Taihoku en route to Tokyo following an extensive inspection tour of the Southern Regions, reports Domei.

Takagi, Mako Chief

Vice-Admiral Takeo Takagi has been appointed commander of the Mako Naval Port, Taiwan, succeeding Vice-Admiral Koki Miyamoto, it was announced Saturday by the Navy Ministry.

Special Ceremonies Slated at Meiji Shrine Monday

TO OFFER THANKS

To give thanks for this year's bountiful harvest, high Government officials will assemble at the Meiji Shrine on Monday, Niinamesai, and take part in solemn rites. The rites at the Meiji Shrine will be the center of the week, sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, dedicated to expressing gratitude for the new rice crop. The gratitude week began on November 20.

At 1 p.m. on Niinamesai, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, various Vice-Ministers, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Fumio Goto, representatives of 80 farm and food supply service associations, and more than 700 others will assemble before the Honored Guests' Pavilion in the compounds of the Meiji Shrine.

At 1:30 p.m. they will proceed to the Shrine where Assistant Chief Priest Nakajima will preside over the solemn ceremonies. Sacred rice cakes and various agricultural and marine products will be offered, after which Assistant Chief Priest Nakajima will recite the sacred ritual. Lieutenant-General Ando, acting as the proxy of Premier General Hideki Tojo, Chief of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will first offer a branch of a sacred tree. He will be followed by other officials and representatives. The ceremonies will close at 2:30 p.m.

Immediately following the ceremonies a general meeting will be held at the First Meeting Hall where sacred sake and sacred talismen will be given the worshippers. Then in the Second Meeting Hall Lieutenant-General Ando and Shigeru Yoshida, chairman of the committee in charge of the gratitude week, will address the worshippers. The meeting will close with a representative of the guests delivering an address in answer.

On this day, shrines throughout the nation will hold ceremonies in thanks for the bumper crop and will celebrate with sumo, judo, kendo tournaments as well as exhibits of native arts.

Premier Tojo and Agriculture Minister Ino will later broadcast to the people. Those who were awarded for their services in bringing about this heavy harvest will be entertained at the Dai Toa Kaikan during that evening.

13 ALLIED SHIPS SUNK; 2 DESTROYERS DESTROYED

German Submarines Active in North Africa, Reveals High Command

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—Continuing their intensive warfare against enemy shipping in the North Atlantic, German submarines have sunk 15 merchantmen totaling 78,000 tons as well as two destroyers and a corvette and damaged four additional ships, the High Command announced today in disclosing the latest enemy victims of the German undersea craft.

In waters off North America and east of Capetown, Africa, German submarines torpedoed eight enemy vessels, totaling 42,000 tons, the announcement said.

LAVAL TO BROADCAST

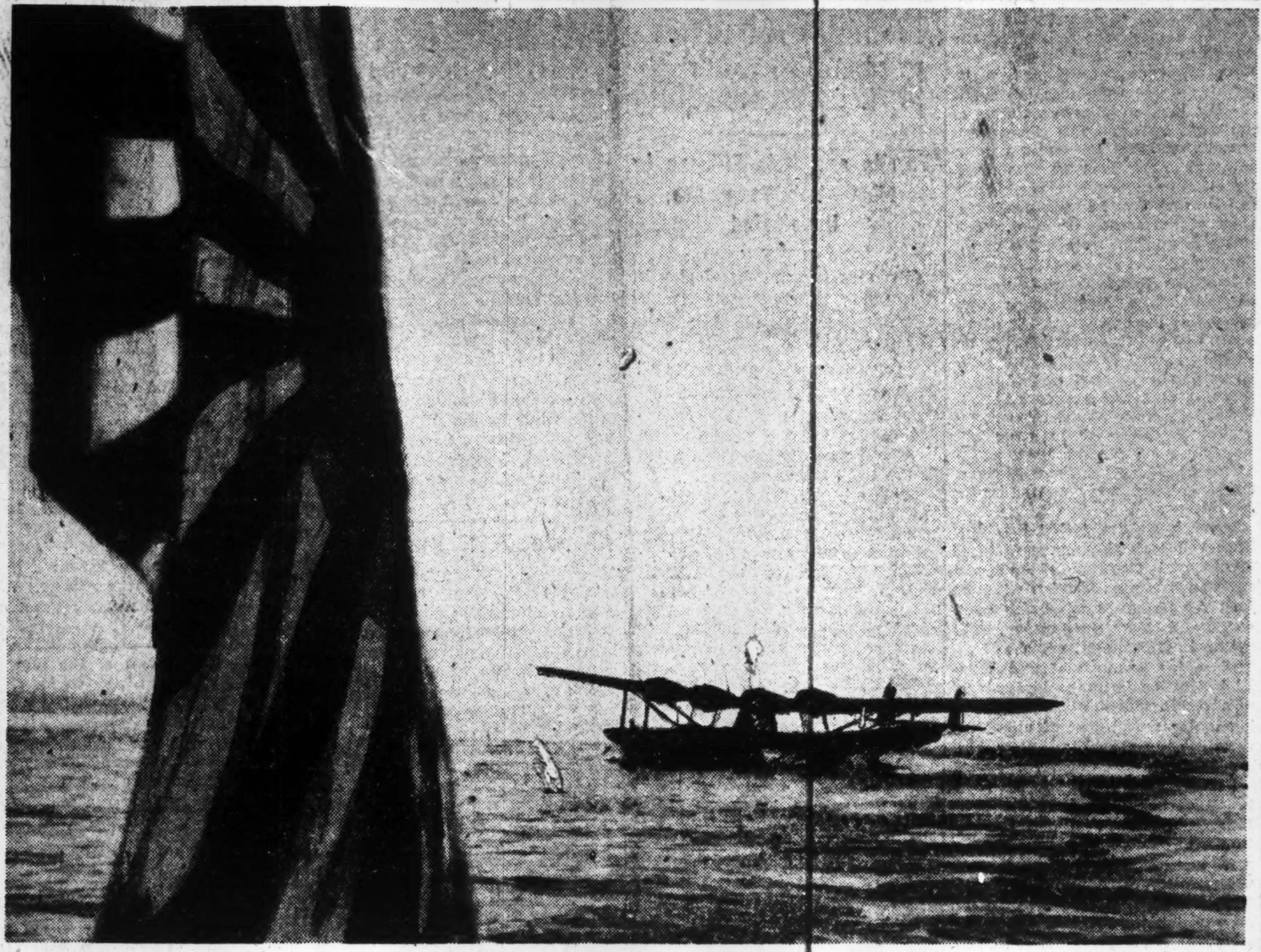
Will Issue Momentous Statement Over Radio

Domei

VICHY, November 20.—Premier Pierre Laval, yesterday announced his decision to issue a momentous statement tomorrow over the nationwide radio broadcast, it was revealed today.

Although details of his speech have not been made clear, it is believed that he will refer to his being entrusted with full powers and to the numerous problems of the French Government at present.

Vital Cog in Imperial Navy's Fighting Machine



Much of the unparalleled achievements of the Imperial Navy in the War of Greater East Asia is due to the brilliant exploits of its air arm. The photo shows a flying boat about to take off on an assignment. (Courtesy of the Navy Ministry)

ALLIED FORCES MEET OBSTACLE IN TUNISIA

Only Three Routes Open for Enemy Due to Geographical Reasons

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 20.—Military experts here are of the opinion that because Tunisia has hilly regions in the north and center and low areas in the south, there are only three principal routes to Tunis by way of Algeria. According to the latest report received here, it is clear that the Anglo-American forces are driving along these three routes.

These military experts claim that it will be difficult to capture **Bizerta** and Tunis merely from the geographical point of view, not to speak of the Axis resistance. As foundation for their claim, they point out the inevitability of the attacking units dividing their force into two as Bizerta, situated on the top of a narrow peninsula, has a nearly closed bay in the south. With regard to Tunis, they emphasize that the base is protected by marshy areas near the Mejerda and Mellegue rivers.

This strategical difficulty has recently been acknowledged even by military experts on the Allied side. Contrary to the first optimistic expectations, the Allied side has recently become very reserved in its announcements, beginning to stress the difficulties in the American campaign.

According to the announcements issued by both sides, the first engagement developed in the Tabarca section along the Mediterranean coast. The Axis mechanized units attacked the Allied tank units driving along the coast, while over North Tunisia was staged a large aerial battle between the Italo-German air forces and British Spitfire formations. It is considered inevitable that aerial battles on a larger scale will be staged in the future. The capture of Qabes by the Germans, nonetheless, forms the most important feature of the first stage of the Tunisian battle.

German Tanks Push on

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, November 20.—According to information reaching here from French North Africa, the spokesman of the Allied army headquarters today described the war situation in Tunisia as follows:

"As already announced by the Allied army headquarters, there was staged the first severe engagement between th mechanized units of the Axis and Allied forces in the vicinity of Tabarca. The German side in this

(Continued On Page 2)

Nation to Fete 70th Anniversary Of Conscription System's Founding

Foundation for Successive Nippon Victories Was Laid On November 28, 1872—Special Ceremonies to Be Held at Meiji, Yasukuni Shrines

On November 28, the 70th anniversary of the founding of the conscription system, official and civilian circles throughout the nation will take part in various functions to celebrate the event.

It was on November 28, in the 5th year of Meiji (1872) that an Imperial Ordinance was proclaimed establishing the system of universal conscription. In the 70 years since that time Japan fought successful wars with China and Russia and developed into a world Power. It fought through the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair and is now in the midst of carrying out its historic mission of freeing East Asia from Anglo-American shackles and building a new world order. The foundations of this development lie in the establishment of the conscription system and its 70th anniversary is of deep significance.

In Tokyo, at 9:30 a.m. on November 28, Premier and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, and others will attend ceremonies in reporting to the Meiji Shrine. Solemn rites will also be held at the Yasukuni Shrine. Representatives of Chokunin, Sonin, and Hannin rank officials as well as those who will be rewarded for services rendered to the conscription system will also attend the ceremonies.

At 11:30 a.m. individual awards and memorial gifts will be granted to those serving meritoriously the conscription system at the Premier's official residence. Cabinet Ministers and other high officials will be present.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, November 22, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Harvest Thanksgiving

NIPPON SANGYO—This year's second rice crop forecast involves a total of 67,360,000 koku. This figure is somewhat short of the desired objective of 71,000,000 koku, but represents a considerable increase of 12,000,000 koku over last year's crop. All this is due to hard efforts of the farmers. A nationwide movement for harvest thanksgiving has been launched since November 20 and this will be culminated today. This movement involves the expression of national gratitude to the manifold virtues of the Great Imperial Ancestor and toil and moil of the Japanese farmers. The event is really a significant event at a time when the foodstuff question is gaining momentum.

A ceremony of offering new rice, fresh agricultural, forest and marine products to the Meiji Shrine will be solemnized today. Another ceremony of awarding honors to those who have rendered distinguished services to the increased rice production will also be conducted by Premier Hideki Tojo and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino. During the harvest thanksgiving week many other events connected with thanksgiving will be conducted under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Associations and other organizations. This movement has significance in that the Government intends to lead the nation to increase rice production and save its consumption.

That this country feels no uncertainty at all is primarily due to unusual efforts of the farming communities and also to efforts of the people at large for thrift in consumption, thanks to their wide awakening to the importance of the situation.

It has been said that the interests of the rural and urban districts are divergent. There was a time when the Government adopted measures designed to save the rural districts from the pressure exerted by the cities and towns. Today, when we have to face a long-term war, there is the end of the friction between the farming population and the dwellers of cities and towns. In some respects the residents of rural districts are at an advantage over the city and town dwellers. Let us hope that the farmers and other residents of rural districts will realize the nature of the situation confronting the nation to the extent desisting from acts which might harass the city dwellers. The Harvest Festival should be the occasion for the producers of grain and its consumers to try to understand the position of each other. Such an understanding is necessary for closer cooperation between the two classes of people.

AMERICA HEADING FOR DICTATORSHIP

Propaganda It Is Fighting to Uphold Democratic Principle Is Mere Pretext

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, November 20.—The United States is taking care that the world will believe that it is in the war to defend human liberties by upholding the democratic principle.

Exactly what America means by saying that its aim in the war is to defend the democratic principle will be seen from the fact that there are notorious dictatorships like Chungking in the democratic camp.

America itself is heading for a dictatorship. No wonder that there should be the greatest dictatorships of the world in the group of countries which America insist are fighting to preserve democracy safe on the earth.

To people who are acquainted with the fundamental character of America it will not be surprising if the Roosevelt administration insists on power which belongs to an arch dictator. In the very constitution of America is there ample room for a dictatorship.

Brazen Dictator

President Roosevelt has the reputation of a most brazen dictator. Few dictators under the sun would hesitate to do what President Roosevelt did in order to have his own way about price fixing.

The American chief executive was confronted with the necessity of fixing a ceiling to farm prices. Congress was reluctant to give him power to do what he wanted to do in the matter of farm prices.

When he saw this, he came out with a statement in which he said that if Congress did not vest him with authority to regulate farm prices as he saw fit by October 1, he would have to use his administrative power to do it. He was presumptuous enough to defy the basic laws of his country.

But President Roosevelt is not the only chief American executive to have used his administrative power in a way which ran counter to the Constitution of his country.

President Lincoln during the Civil War and President Wilson during the last World War took steps which were in contravention of the provisions of the American Constitution because they were an infringement of the rights of the legislature.

Lincoln First Violator

Students of American history are aware of the fact that President Lincoln increased the strength of the armed forces of his Government

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STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY OF AIR OVER SOLOMONS MORE TERRIFIC THAN ANY IN EUROPEAN WAR

Valuable Experience Gained on August 7, Opening Day of Fighting When 58 Enemy Planes Downed Paved Way for Later Victories

COMBATS DESCRIBED BY PARTICIPANTS

By HARUMITSU KITAHARA
Member of Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED NAVAL BASE, November 21.—Valuable experience gained in combats with Graumann fighters and shooting down of 58 enemy planes on the very first day of the first Solomons battle had a vital bearing on the issue of the three and a half months' air warfare over the South Pacific area, according to Lieutenant-Commander A, who was asked to recount his part in the campaign of the century.

The three and a half months' struggle for the mastery of the air over the Solomons area was a veritable nightmare, the battles fought being of the most sanguinary nature, the naval air officer said.

"On that memorable day of August 7, the very first day of the first Battle of the Solomons, we shot down 58 enemy planes," he said. "This together with the valuable experience gained in our dogfights with Graumann fighters, of which the Americans are so boastful, contributed not a little to our victories in the subsequent engagements.

"The Graumann fighters displayed far better performance than any American military craft and they were also manned by air fighters trained over long years by the United States navy. They showed much capacity both as pilots and gunners and a considerable fighting spirit. Consequently, our encounters with them could not but be fierce and sanguinary.

Overwhelmed by Japanese

"Overwhelmed, however, by the absolute superiority of our arms at the very outset, the enemy frequently took to high-altitude tactics and came at us from heights of 8,000-9,000 meters. Confronted by the world's most efficient fighting craft manned by the most skilled and high-spirited airmen, the Americans avoided any frontal combat and tended to flee at the sight of us. We were at a disadvantage, having to operate over long oceanic distances, while the enemy had their base at Guadalcanal. This made the struggle a most desperate one, in which it was either they or we that were to go under.

"The air over the Solomon Islands is a mass of cumulo-nimbus clouds and squalls peculiar to the South Seas. We had to overcome these physical obstacles. Our loyal and valiant officers and men fought without rest or respite for days on end. The enemy were in such numbers that even after destroying their craft in severe fighting of several days they were seen to have been replaced within a few days.

"We attacked either in combined forces of bombers and fighters or forces of fighters alone. The enemy adopted various tactics, making frontal attacks at times and flanking attacks at other times. They evidently counted on an endurance contest. They came at us when we were momentarily off guard or fled in order to lure us into a trap. In these numerous engagements we suffered considerable losses.

"Beginning toward the end of September and into October we carried out a concerted campaign of surface warships, submarines and aircraft in order to capture the aircraft carriers of the enemy fleet. The hardships we encountered in this campaign are beyond anything that can be imagined. At any rate, between early October and about the middle of that month, we scored victory after victory. On October 25 we entrapped the enemy mobile force and our naval airmen engaged them the next day from dawn until night over the waters north of the Santa Cruz Islands, gaining a major victory."

Death Struggle

The South Pacific campaign around the Solomons lasting three and a half months since August 7 was a death struggle between the navies of Japan and the United States likely to decide the future course of the War of Greater East Asia. Determined to vindicate its boasted tradition, the United Stated navy concentrated the cream of its scientific equipment and infused a fiery fighting spirit into the flower of its fleet and marines in sending them against Japan in a desperate counter-offensive.

Operating with consummate skill, the Imperial Navy received them in battles royal and amazed the world by sinking or damaging five of their battleships, eight aircraft carriers and 77 other fighting ships including cruisers, destroyers, submarines and lesser craft. Some 23 transports were sunk or damaged.

Meanwhile, the struggle for the mastery of the air over the campaign area was qualitatively more terrific than any fought in the current European War and quantitatively the greatest ever fought in the War of Greater East Asia. It was literally war to the knife, as indicated by the American declaration that on its outcome depended the rise or fall of the United States. The Imperial Naval Air Force shot down or wrecked more than 850 enemy aircraft, thus contributing immensely to the subsequent successes achieved by our arms.

First-hand accounts of the air struggle by some of these valiant airmen who participated in it follow:

First-Lieutenant B: The American navy's efforts, in staking everything on this one battle, were tremendous. In the spirit of attack and in technique there was a seriousness hitherto unseen in past battles. The plane which played the foremost role was the Graumann fighter. Besides this the S.B.C. ship-based bomber, the "Flying Fortresses", the Boeing B 17 D and E, the Airacobra P 39, seaplanes and ship-based attack planes took part in the fighting. All things taken into consideration the Graumann's maneuverability is good, its speed high, and its pilots courageous. However, before our new fighters it could do nothing and finally avoided any individual combat, flying only at extremely high altitudes and coming out only in surprise attacks.

Rear-Admiral C: The aerial fighting on October 18, was like poking at a turtle's head. Cumulo-nimbus clouds filled the air in three layers and from these the enemy appeared in sixes and nines. When we attacked they immediately fled into the clouds. We waited for them to come out and attacked, repeating the process for a number of times. It took us some time to shoot down eight of them.

Foul Weather Encountered

First-Lieutenant D: During the entire period we were hampered most of all by the foul weather conditions in the Solomons Sea area. When the fog has finally cleared we line up with our hearts already in enemy skies. Then we take off and beneath us is the vast Pacific. We look behind and there are large formations of fighters and bombers coming like clouds. There are tears in my eyes in gratitude for having been born a Japanese. The skies above the objective are near. We are ready to roar at the enemy and challenge him anywhere, anytime. But the weather is not on our side. A terrific squall only possible in the South Seas begins to rage. A thick fog stands like a concrete wall around us. We try to break through somehow but there is no way. We try to go over the clouds and under the clouds but it is impossible. To arrive near the enemy and then to have to turn back. . . It is a miserable feeling which only those who have experienced such a thing can understand. When we return to the base everyone's eyes are bloodshot. And our bodies are overcome with extreme fatigue. We feel much more cheerful and our bodies feel lighter when we return after having gone through heavy fighting.

Chief Warrant Officer E: I will never forget my emotions of October 15, together with that which I felt last December 8. We attacked the enemy main strength near XX island in the Solomons. Eighty enemy planes, including Graumann ship-based bombers, B 17s and seaplanes, rose to challenge us. It was like after battering a bee hive. Our planes and enemy planes filled the sky, roaring away in intermingled

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STRUGGLE FOR AIR MASTERY IS TOLD

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confusion punctuated by deadly bursts of machine-gun fire. I was No. X plane and went for a three-plane formation of enemy ship-based bombers. I twisted my ship and stuck at their tails. But they do not fall. Then I find out that my guns are jammed. I look forward and see our No. 3 plane chasing a B 17 bomber. A Graumann fighter blasts at me from the right. At that time my guns start fuctioning again. I pray to my guns and direct a burst at enemy No. 1 plane in the bomber formation. I laugh to myself as its fuselage begins to shudder. Suddenly flames shoot out from that plane and a terrific explosion occurs. Its bombs have exploded. By the explosion the No. 2 plane and the No 3 plane also disintegrate in the air. There is no way to describe my emotions at that time. If you act with determination even the gods will avoid you. In the fighting that day our losses were negligible and we shot down 37 enemy planes.

Enemy Appear

F. First Class Sub-Petty Officer: The skies above the enemy position on October 3 were covered by black smoke resulting from defensive fires from the ground. The neighboring scene was shrouded in darkness, as if it were evening. My plane followed the plane boarded by our unit commander and penetrated into the enemy skies. I descried three Graumann planes ahead of us. I lost no time in machine-gunning one of them, but at the same time I found that my plane, too, was emitting gasoline. The emitting became gradually serious. I made up my mind to crash my plane into an enemy warship. I saluted the commander's plane for an eternal farewell, but the commander was seen shaking his head signalling 'No.' The commander signalled me to go back to the base with a determination to make a forced landing. He was smiling. This caused me to recall my seniors' instructions to think of the time of ordinary training. I managed to get out of the range of enemy fires.

Due, however, to shortage of gasoline, I had to make a forced landing on the sea off a certain island. I closely examined my revolver to prepare against emergency. Then I started to swim. On landing I stepped into jungles. As I was travelling I reached a swampy place. For about two or three hours I went over the bogged region knee-deep. Again a terrible jungle obstructed my way. I spent one night in the jungle, sleeping on leaves, but really I could not sleep. Morning dawned. I ate unknown fruits and leaves. I went deep into the jungle. For four days I travelled in this way, but could hardly find out where I wanted to go. I began to feel pains in my feet and hands. The pains were growing sharper.

I found a rock cave where I built a temporary hut to protect myself from rain and dewdrops. During my stay there for a week I ate taro root and convalesced. The pains receded from my feet when I recovered my spirit and health. That island is supposed to be uninhabited. I failed to meet even a single person all through. During the daytime I walked under the sun and slept on field or mountain at night. Crocodiles live in marshy regions. Many times I heard some ferocious animals growl at night. Moreover, a squall often arose and I could not sleep of cold. I enlivened myself by singing war songs or reciting poems. Water was clear and could be had everywhere. After a trying travel for 20 days I happened to reach the northern coast of the island, when I saw a certain number of Japanese seaplanes impressively flying over the sky. I suddenly was spirited at seeing them. It was toward the evening when I could return to the Japanese guard headquarters.

Second Sub-lieutenant G: It was the invisible power, the spirit of the Imperial Navy in him, that came to the aid of Superior Petty Officer F and saved him from death. He returned safely in a miraculous manner at the end of 10 days during which he was missing after he was forced down. War is full of life and death struggles, demonstrations of profound emotions, and humor.

Daring Push

Superior Petty Officer H made a daring push in an aerial battle on September 13. He did away with two enemy planes, and turned to meet a Graumann plane which had been persistently endeavoring to come to quarters with him. He dashed against the enemy plane and caught up with him in skies over an enemy warship.

The enemy plane was flying very near to the mast of the enemy vessel. Superior Petty Officer H managed to get behind the enemy plane just over it, and when he saw that he was in an absolutely advantageous position, he opened fire with his machine-gun. The bullets seemed to have hit the wings of the enemy plane.

Presently flames shot from the enemy plane. In a moment it crashed on the enemy vessel below, a mass of fire.

In all probability the enemy was impressed by the skill demonstrated by Superior Petty Officer H in his fight with the enemy plane.

There was absolutely no fire from the enemy defense batteries.

When he finished with the enemy plane, Superior Petty Officer H ascended to a high altitude to return to his base.

On his way he escorted a plane in difficulty of the special attack corps, and saw to it that the plane effected a forced landing on a certain island.

Several days afterward Superior Petty Officer H met his younger brother and learned from him that he, the younger brother, a pilot, was among the occupants of the plane his brother had aided in landing on the island.

Lieutenant Commander I: The offensive and defensive battle which lasted for three and a half months was the most ferocious mopping-up aerial fight, qualitatively and quantitatively, that had ever been staged. The enemy fought doggedly and was very daring.

The results of this aerial battle are brilliant as will be seen from the announcement of them.

Rich Lead Deposit Found in Okayama By Osaka Scientists

A rich black lead mine, the deposit of which is estimated at well over several hundred thousand tons, was discovered recently in Okayama Prefecture, it was learned today. This lead mine was discovered following surveys conducted by mining engineers and officials of the Osaka Mines Inspection Bureau over an area extending about 1,440 acres. The uses of black lead are many and varied and since it is quite essential in the military field mineralogists are expected to be dispatched to the producing regions to supervise the operation of mines.

DRIVE SLATED TO UP NATIONAL STRENGTH

Rule Aid Agency Will Launch Movement to Heighten People's Resolution

To further heighten the determination for absolute victory, to effect a large-scale increase in basic wartime production, and to secure daily living in a position for complete victory, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, backed by the Board of Information and jointly with the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, will carry out a nationwide movement during the period between November 25 and December 7.

Beginning on November 25 in Hakodate, the Association will sponsor lecture meetings throughout the nation to bolster the determination to destroy America and Britain. At each of the 122 meetings throughout Japan one lecturer from the Board of Information, one member employed by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and one by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will appear.

Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and other leaders will take the stand to bring about three main objectives. The objectives, decided upon at an emergency meeting, are (1) to further heighten the determination for absolute victory, (2) to effect a large-scale increase in basic wartime production, and (3) to secure daily living in a position for complete victory.

In addition, General Nobuyuki Abe, Chairman of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, will deliver a nation-wide broadcast on December 9. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will also sponsor individual lectures in Tokyo on December 4, 5, 6, and 7.

ASIA ART, LITERATURE SOCIETY ESTABLISHED

Inauguration Ceremony Held at Okuma Auditorium of Waseda University

Ceremonies marking the inauguration of the Greater East Asia Art and Literature Society was held at the Okuma Auditorium, Waseda University, Saturday afternoon.

The object of the society is to contribute to the spiritual cohesion of the peoples of Greater East Asia, it was said.

Following an opening speech by Shigetoshi Kawataka, head of the Waseda Dramatic Museum and director of the newly-organized body, a message of felicitation from Kenzo Ahara, chief of the Cultural Education Bureau of the Education Ministry, was read by proxy.

Student representatives from Manchoukuo, China, Java, the Philippines and other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere then expressed their jubilation over the establishment of the Society.

AMERICA HEADING FOR DICTATORSHIP

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without the consent of the Congress, and got the Congress to approve the measure after it had been carried out.

It is generally known that President Roosevelt sold 50 obsolete American destroyers to Britain without the approval of the Congress two years ago.

President Grant was not innocent of a violation of the Constitution of his country. In May 1876 he went up and down the country in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the American army and navy. The House of Representatives where the Democrats were dominant denounced the President's act as in violation of the constitution. The President's answer was that he would not accept any restrictions in the exercise of administrative power by him in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the army and navy. This was a down-right repudiation of the Congress.

Theodore Roosevelt while he was in the White House once rode roughshod over Congress. The 58th session of the Congress failed to act on his proposal to construct the Paname Canal. At the end of seven years during which time Congress showed no disposition to approve the project, he contrived to raise the money needed for the construction of the canal, and independently of Congress he got work started on the project.

There is no doubt that President Roosevelt took these precedents of Presidential violation of the constitution into consideration when he took the measures for which he is denounced by his countrymen. The political philosophy of the New Deal which is much of a dictatorial institution is in the background of what President Roosevelt is doing under the pretext of unholding the domestic principle.

Congress Threatened

President Roosevelt has the reputation of being the first American President to have carried out the threat to stand in the way of Congress and to have put pressure upon Congress to do his bidding.

To the student of the American constitution there is nothing remarkable about an American President defying congress. He knows that the American Constitution is a law with a multitude of loopholes and that it will be the easiest thing in the world for an American President, the chief executive of a "most democratic country," to turn into a "consitutional dictator."

It may be that the American Constitution is of a democracy peculiar to the American continent. But the fact remains that it is so phrased as to permit an ambitious President to do as a dictator does without incurring the charge that he has violated the law. All the dictatorial measures which have been adopted by the Roosevelt administration in recent years originated in the Constitution which is more of the constitution of a country under a dictatorship than that of a democracy.

The three branches of government, administrative, legislative and judicial, are supposed to be independent from each other in a constitutionally government country. There is nothing of this independence in the three branches of government in America. On the surface the three branches of government are as independent from one another in America as they could be. As a matter of practice, the American Constitution is such as any unscrupulous President can use in seeing that he is vested with such power as is wielded by a dictator.

Wide are the powers possessed by a President under the American Constitution. An American President has all administrative power. He is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He may conclude treaties with the approval of the Senate. He has power of appointing diplomats and administrative officials. He supervises the enforcement laws.

In addition to these powers President Roosevelt has many others with which he has been vested ever since the entry of America into the war last year.

Has Wide Powers

Among others he has power of commandering transportation facilities and radio equipment, of controlling foreign exchange, of devaluing the currency, of fixing prices, of acquiring properties as a measure of aid to the war effort, of reorganizing various administrative organs, and of abolishing the eight-hour working day.

President Roosevelt apparently is not satisfied with what power he already is possessed of. He is out for more power, as will be seen from the fact that he told Congress that it should give him power of controlling firm prices, and that he would try to get it independently of the Congress if the legislature did not give it to him by October 1. There is no doubt that the President has determined to take advantage of the defects in the American Constitution to get enough power to make him a dictator.

President Roosevelt holds the judiciary in as little regard as he holds Congress. Braving the opposition of the Supreme Court, he set up a special court to try Germans charged with certain crimes. If the Supreme Court did not fight the Presidential action to the last it was because it considered that such action would be detrimental to the nation's war effort.

Whether the people of America like it or not, they will before long find themselves deprived of all the liberties they have boasted of President Roosevelt, who has made up his mind to see that he is possessed of all the powers of a dictator, is bound to do all he can to make him an absolute ruler. And it must be remembered that there is the American Constitution, more fit for a country under a dictatorship than for a democracy, for the President to fall back upon in attaining his goal of governing his country as he pleases.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME IS SET FOR RUGGERS

Waseda and Keio Fifteens to Meet—Both Teams Are Undefeated

Climaxing two months of play in the Kanto Intercollegiate Rugby League season, Waseda and Keio, two undefeated fifteens, will clash Monday for the championship in the Meiji Shrine stadium. Kick-off will be at 2 p.m.

Today, in another League match, Meiji will meet Rikkyo from 2 p.m. in the Meiji Shrine stadium.

In anticipation of seeing one of the bitterest struggles of recent years, the season's record crowd is expected to turn out on Monday, a national holiday, for the Waseda-Keio match.

Battle for Pennant

Aside from the fact that both fifteens enter the fray with a clean slate, battling for the pennant, the colorful rivalry that exists between the two schools will be an added attraction for the fans.

The season's records find both fifteens on practically even terms, although Keio's stock rose considerably, following its impressive 26 to 18 victory over the tough Meiji club last week. Waseda supporters are pointing to the fact that the Tomon fifteen is the defending champion and had no trouble downing Keio this spring.

Keio primarily will depend on its speed to overcome a heavier opponent. The Mita fifteen is expected to roll with its forwards Ohtani, Tsukahara, Kitano, Nomura, Kodokura, Ito, Ikeura and Nakatani, Halfbacks Ohtsuka and Shintani, plus Nakanishi, Yamazaki, Kirita and Kamiya. This combination has played havoc with all opponents this season.

Waseda is expected to show the same veteran campaigners that has shown its heels to five League opponents and several non-league teams. Shirazaki, Fukushima, Inouye, Goto, Hashimoto, Abe, Kanemori and Kanokogi should start at the forwards. The halves may be Sasaki and Ieoki, while the three-quarter backs are expected to be made up of Imasawa, Iwaki, Sakaguchi and Noguchi.

The intense revalry of the schools, plus the stake of championship, are all expected to bring about a struggle teemed with dramatic moments.

ICE HOCKEY OPENING SLATED AT SHIBAURA

The ice hockey campaign for Tokyo universities will get under way Monday night with the opening games of the Tokyo Intercollegiate Hockey League scheduled at the Shibaura rink. Two tilts are on tap for Monday with Rikkyo meeting Chuo in the curtain-raiser at 5:30 and Meiji facing Hosei in the night-cap at 7.

Chuo University, class B titulist for the last several seasons, will make its debut in class A competition, and together with Meiji, Waseda, Keio, Hosei, and Rikkyo will vie for the League pennant.

All games will be played at the Shibaura rink, with doubleheaders getting under way at 5:30 p.m. Triple-headers will start at 4 p.m.

The complete schedule follows:

Nov. 23—Rikkyo vs. Chuo and Meiji vs. Hosei.
" 25—Meiji vs. Chuo and Rikkyo vs. Hosei.
" 27—Keio vs. Chuo and Waseda vs. Hosei.
" 29—Waseda vs. Chuo and Keio vs. Hosei.
Dec. 1—Keio vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Meiji.
" 3—Meiji vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Keio.
" 5—Hosei vs. Chuo, Keio vs. Meiji and Waseda vs. Rikkyo.

Peking Prepares for Winter

PEKING.—With the passing of the third or last "ghost" day when according to century old Chinese custom the living ones send winter clothing to their dear ones in the other world, local residents have begun to make preparations for meeting the cold winter.

JAPANESE OFFICER AIDS FLOOD VICTIMS

Member of Army Administration in Batavia Donates Money To People of Bodjonegore

Domei

BATAVIA, November 20.—To aid flood victims in Bodjonegore Province, which was inundated when the Solo River in eastern Java overflowed on November 15, an officer attached to the local Japanese Military Administration donated 10,000 guilders and immediately dispatched subordinates to investigate prevailing conditions, it was revealed here today.

According to reports reaching here, the Japanese officer was on an inspection trip through central Java when he heard of reports of the flood and immediately proceeded to the stricken areas.

Dispatches from the flooded areas revealed that the sector under water is below sea-level and was protected only by a low levee. It was further revealed that the flood was the worst during the past 10 years.

Reports said that due to the swift action taken by the authorities with the full cooperation of the native inhabitants, epidemics have been prevented and the amount of damage kept to a minimum.

TO PRESERVE BIRTHPLACE

PEKING.—The North China Political Affairs Commission has received a petition from the Shantung Provincial Government recommending organization of a special committee to take charge of the renovation and preservation of the sacred birthplace of China's greatest sage, Confucius, in Chufu, Shantung, and to draw up plans for the construction of a Confucianism Hall and other structures for the propagation of Confucius' doctrines. After a careful consideration of the recommendation by the Boards of Interior and Exterior, the proposal has been approved.

The proposal has now been submitted to the National Government in Nanking for consideration.

ALLIED SHIPS FLEE TO AUSTRALIAN PORT

Crippled Warcraft Seek Repairs in Overcrowded Sydney Base; Docks Said Inadequate

Yomiuri-Hochi

CANTON, November 20.—The Anglo-American warships which sustained heavy damages in the series of defeats in the South Pacific have staggered into the Sydney naval port one after another, reports received here reveal. The docks inside the port, crowded with warships receiving repairs, are in great confusion, it is said.

John Beazley, Australian Minister of Munitions, who frankly admitted the foregoing facts, declared that as the existing dock accommodations are inadequate to meet the growing demand for repairs, it is most urgent for Australia to build new docks. In this connection, he yesterday gave the following warning to the nation through radio:

"As the Allied side has lost its excellent docks at Hongkong and Singapore in the War of Greater East Asia, the only docks now available for the Allied navy on the Pacific Ocean are those existing in Australia. But these docks are now all being used in repairing the Anglo-American warships which have been damaged in the successive sea battles in the South Pacific Ocean. The existing docks are insufficient to meet the demand. It is therefore a most urgent matter for the Allied side to establish docks quickly. We must speed up the construction of new docks."

To Play Rugby, Soccer

Two games of rugby and soccer have been arranged at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi over the week-end, the Club ruggerites playing the Keio B.Y.B. fifteen at 2:30 p.m. today and the soccer squad booked to play the St. Joseph's eleven Monday at 10:30 a.m. sharp. The following players are asked to turn out.

Rugby: Messrs. Swanson, Lavalle, Speringer, R. Bernstein, N. Petroff, F. Harriss (captain), J. Planas, A. Weiss, M. Weidemann, O. Vogt, A. Agajan, Mandel, H. Schoene, E. Planas, P. Fehlen. Reserves: Eymard, Boixo, Bielous, Kranz. Referee: M. Fachtmann.

Soccer: Messrs. Harriss, Schoene (captain), M. Fachtmann, Bielous, C. Fernandes, Gordes, Agajan, J. Planas, P. Planas, Speringer, Bernstein, Da Silva.

Allied Forces Meet Obstacle in Tunisia

(Continued from Page 1)

battle used up-to-date medium and tanks and a large number of bomber planes.

"Especially the continual bombings against the advancing Allied units seriously harassed our forces. Further, the Axis side is sending reinforcements continuously from the sea and air in rapid succession. In the meantime, as the Axis positions at Bizerta and to the west of Tunis have been very strongly fortified, it is considered likely the fighting in this direction will become intensified more than ever."

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FRENCH INDO-CHINA PLAYING VITAL ROLE

Conclusion of Joint Defense Agreement Hailed as Important Event

Since the conclusion of the Joint Defense Agreement with Japan, French Indo-China has been playing an important role in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and its efforts to eliminate Anglo-American influence has a vital bearing on the future history of French Indo-China, says a Saigon dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The same report gives a survey of conditions in the country before and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the substance of which follows:

With the decline of the Annamese and Khmer dynasties, French Indo-China was annexed to France as its only and largest colony in East Asia, and half a century of French rule over this territory has already been witnessed.

Vital Role Stressed

Apart from its wealth in natural resources, French Indo-China's importance both geographically and strategically requires no emphasis.

Two days after the Joint Defense Agreement was signed in July last year, the Imperial Japanese Forces entered the western sector of the country.

Only after a little over four months, the War of Greater East Asia broke out, enabling the Japanese Army to march straight through French Indo-China. This development was no mere coincidence, for when Japan dispatched her Army to French Indo-China, the die was already cast for the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as well as for ultimate victory by Japan.

The conclusion of the Joint Defense Agreement might have been inevitable for the eventual settlement of the China Affair, but it seems more appropriate to view Japan's successful approach to French Indo-China as a historical development which was indispensable for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Japanese entry into the northern sector of French Indo-China was undoubtedly a great blow to the Allied nations, for they immediately enforced the Assets Freezing Regulations, spurring the outbreak of the war.

As a result of Thai-French Indo-China controversy, a new boundary line was fixed between the two countries. Today, as the Southern Regions are fast reviving in the iron ring of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the southern part of French Indo-China has become, by natural course of events, the gateway to southern Co-Prosperity Sphere. One thousand four hundred kilometers from Shonan and 1,900 kilometers from Batavia, French Indo-China is assuming increasing importance as a relay base for the various regions now in the process of rehabilitation and as a base of military supply for the fast extending southern battle line.

The geographical importance of Indo-China in its relation to the Co-Prosperity Sphere may be likened to the neck or the breast of a human body. If the railroad beginning at Fusan in Chosen were to be extended from Shonan to India, as planned, to become the artery of the southern reconstruction regions, it is needless to stress the importance of French Indo-China's position. The successful construction of a highway of 1,500 kilometers, under contemplation at present, between Haiphong and Mandalay, passing through Laos and Shan State depends on how much the French Indo-China government will cooperate in the undertaking. Thus the composite plan for southern reconstruction demands the solidification of French Indo-China under the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

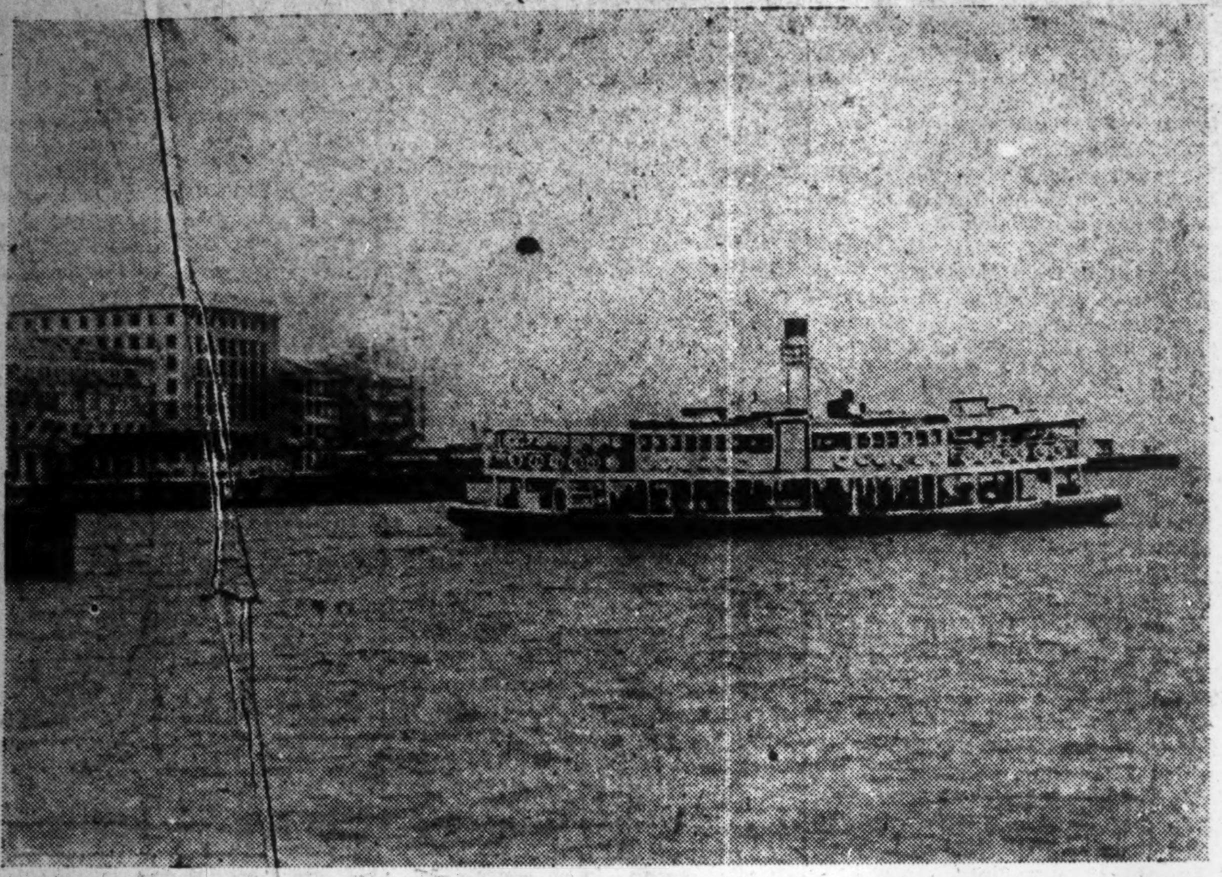
Remarkable progress was witnessed in the economic relations of Japan and French Indo-China by the drawing up of the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement in May last year. Closer and stronger relations were realized with the drawing up in July last year of renewed economic agreement for this year. As compared with the agreement for last year, the special feature of the new accord is that compared to Japan's availability of various material from the occupied regions in the south, French Indo-China, being cut off from all means of replenishment of various materi-

(Continued on Page 3)

Liaison Group Created

The Home Ministry on Saturday created a liaison committee of 19 members charged with the task of streamlining the conduct of administrative affairs concerning Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto. The committeemen have been selected from among various government sections concerned with the administrative affairs.

Signs of Co-Prosperity . . . V



Hongkong before the War of Greater East Asia had been the hotbed where the Englishmen used the Chinese as pawns to carry out their nefarious plans. True Asiatics remember with hate that it was in the former Hongkong that the Opium War originated. The Englishmen had no scruples in using the dreaded opium to maintain a poisonous despotism that seeped to every nook and corner of the city. Vice, crookedness and injustice were rampant but all this in one stroke was wiped out. The day that Japan declared war on the United States and Britain spelled the end of English rule in Hongkong. Before the roar of the thunderous Japanese guns, it easily capitulated. As a result, freed from darkness are the teeming millions. No more do they go about their pursuits as slaves or men dispossessed of their souls. The result is that their efforts have contributed to the happiness and prosperity of the city. The Hongkong-Kowloon ferry (above) with new pilots and men, as a sign of well-being, is busy transporting the workers of the city. (This concludes a series of five photos showing the progress of rehabilitation work in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.)

Sumatra, Malaya Making Progress in Agriculture

Industries Too Show Rapid Developments in South Under Protective Guidance of Japanese Military Administration

The War of Greater East Asia has not only been marked by the brilliant results of various battles but also by the rapid reconstruction work which is evident throughout the Southern Regions. A strong foundation is now being laid in Malaya and Sumatra for the prosperous future of New East Asia. Peoples of many races have been filled with boundless hopes and joy as they have been freed from the yoke of Anglo-American tyranny. Agriculture and industries have been greatly developed and Malaya and Sumatra are ready to step forward as a unit of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. A Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent describes the development of these regions as follows:

Though protected by strong concrete barricades over the whole length of the island, Singapore constantly trembled under the shadow of fear prior to the War of Greater East Asia. This British base, separated by half the circumference of the earth from the British Isles, could not be protected by mere theoretical strategy and herein laid a weakness that was a matter of great concern. However, with the characteristic Anglo-Saxon aggressiveness, the British pushed themselves into a status of war.

The miscalculation of Japan's fighting strength proved fatal, but more than this, the self-intoxication in Singapore's impregnability which tended to brush away all doubts or fears, was the important factor leading to her defeat. On December 2, 1941, when the battleship, the Prince of Wales, entered the naval port, all the papers in Singapore conspicuously played up the arrival flaunting large pictures of the ship and stating "What a strong answer to Japan." A few days later a positive reply was given by Japan in the sinking of Britain's "answer to Japan."

The landing of Japanese troops in the early morning of December 8 at Kota Bahru, shocked whole Malaya like a bolt of lightning. The march through the jungles commenced like the overwhelming avalanche of tidal waves, reaching Johore Bahru on the opposite bank of Singapore by January 31. That night at 8:00 p.m. Alfred Duff-Cooper's trembling voice over Singapore's radio broadcast said, "The battle has not yet ended. We should remember that we still have Singapore of which we are very proud." However, the last stronghold gave in easily in face of the fierce onslaught of the Imperial Forces, one week after the commencement of the siege. On February 15 the entire British forces in Malaya surrendered. Why did Singapore fall so easily? The British had failed to heed the warning of the axom that the haughty will inevitably crumble.

Soldiers Abhor War

The words of a British officer taken captive are sufficient to show the causes of Singapore's frailty. Pointing out the dissension between the Australian and the British troops, the incapability of military leaders, and the abhorence of war on the part of the mixed army of Australians, Indians and Malayans, this officer said, "The mechanized power of the army was hampered by the indifferent attitude of the men. Not only this, but the enormous quantity of meat and bread, consumed daily, brought difficulties in the matter of food and supply transportations. The men were lazy, and did not pay strict obedience to orders."

The foregoing is an explanation of the defeat which completely ignores the peerless strength, the swift and daring strategies, and the mechanized power of the Japanese Forces. The fact remains, however, that due to inconsistencies in the decadent enemy camp and their spiritual weakness, the fortifications of the Singapore stronghold was made useless.

Thus the erstwhile stronghold of the enemy has now been transformed into Japan's foremost base for the administration of the Southern Regions. In March, a short while after the historic surrender on February 15, the headquarters of Japanese Military Administration in Malaya was transferred to Shonanto. The Military Administration in Sumatra also came under the sphere of Shonanto Military Administration Department.

Why was it necessary to bring Sumatra and Malaya under the control of the same Military Administration? As is clearly evident, the geographical positions of Malaya and Sumatra as well as their relations to each other from a defensive standpoint, bring these two regions closely together. The area from Penang Island, north of Malay Peninsula down to the northern part of Sumatra form the first line of defense for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere against the enemy on the western side.

In addition to defensive reasons, the development of Sumatra depends a great deal on collaboration with Shonan. This fact has been given the greatest consideration in bringing the two regions under one administration. Thus the policy of unification of the Military Administrations of Sumatra and Malaya will prove to be a great propelling force for the practical application of efficient administration. Shonanto's political and economic position has been enhanced several folds in comparison to the days when the city was still Singapore.

Reconstruction Progresses

A special feature of the Military Administration in Malaya exists in the fact that along with the course of military operations, it advanced from the north southward, thus facilitating the speedy acquisition of war materials, and the reconstruction of the remote districts while the battle was still in progress.

The aftermath of the enemy's scorched-earth policy far exceeded expectations. Greatest efforts were expended for the revival of industries connected with mineral resources and agriculture. Malaya and Sumatra produced 90 per cent of the world's rubber prior to the War and as rubber is a vital war material, the enemy was dealt a severe blow.

In order to realize full efficiency from the rubber plantations, the Shonan Rubber Association has taken over the production and shipping of rubber in these districts. The estimated shipment for this year of several hundred thousand tons will be easily realized. At the Malay Rubber Research Laboratory at Kuala Lumpur, experiments are being carried on for the production of various synthetic rubber with excellent results. The production of palm oil, copra and tobacco are also speedily progressing.

The possibilities for cotton cultivation in the southern part of Sumatra (Palembang and Lampung provinces) are given much attention. With the development of the district, Sumatra cotton will probably assume an important role as a product of the Southern Regions.

Much emphasis has been placed on the establishment of self-sufficiency in food supply. In Kedar Province, the great rice producing district as well in Shonan, the cultivation of rice was rapidly undertaken. Fifty per cent of Malaya's rice consumption will be produced this year, and in three years the self-sufficiency of Malaya's rice supply will be assured.

The development of these industries depends greatly on the readjustment and revival of transportation facilities. Immediately following the surrender of Singapore, the railway in western Malaya was repaired and opened for traffic on February 22 through the efforts of the Japanese railroad corps. The railroad line in Central Malaya has reached Kuala Lipis and is expected to be extended as far as Kota Bahru within this year. With the unification of Malaya and Sumatra, it is most natural that transportation connecting Malaya and Sumatra should be brought about.

The construction of railways running through north and southwestern Sumatra is under consideration. The route from Shonan to Padang through central Sumatra will probably be completed before this and the vast treasure house of Sumatra's unlimited resources will be connected to Shonan.

Chungking Route Closed

The occupation of Shonanto by the Imperial Forces meant not only the destruction of American and British East Asiatic base but the shattering of the most important route of supply for the Chiang Kai-shek government. Old Singapore had been the connecting link between the 5,000,000 Chinese in the Southern Regions and the Chungking government. This route assumed the role of a staunch pillar of support by contributions of money to the Chungking's financial administration, which is facing bankruptcy. The fall of Singapore has reacted on the entire Chinese in the Southern Regions and was the epoch making turning point for them. With Dr. Lin Wen-ching and others as leaders, the Chinese Association was formed and loyalty pledged to the Japanese Forces. The movement for the raising of 50,000,000 yuan of voluntary contribution attained its goal in June.

In connection with the treatment of the native inhabitants, the policy taken will be such as to be conductive to the development of their character and intellect, while the exercise of power will be conducted in a humanitarian way. Swift resurrection of educational facilities with due respect to native customs and habits, and improvement of health and sanitation were put into execution to replace the exploitation policy of the British and Dutch governments, which have won the confidence of the native inhabitants.

The bright eyes and happy smiles of the native inhabitants are excellent proofs of the promising future for Japan's administration in the Southern Regions.

The transformation of Singapore into Shonan signifies a historic change and this Anglo-American base has now become a focal point for the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The former military facilities in Shonan still retain their value as strong fortifications. However, the Shonan of today is not only the front line of defense against the enemy on the west, but is the most important base, forming the central nervous system, for the reconstruction of the various regions in the South. In short, Shonan is the most important link in the South for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and is the nucleus of the construction work.

Peking Music Hall Opened

PEKING.—The Peking Music Hall inside the Central Park was formally opened here recently when rewards were bestowed on the winners of the "East Asia Co-Prosperity" and "New Peking" songs contest both in Chinese and Japanese languages.

BURMA'S ROLE VITAL IN CURRENT CONFLICT

Important Nature of Country as Source of Supplies and as Military Base Emphasized

(Continued From Yesterday)

There is no doubt that the enemy will attempt to stage battle after battle in Burma till their last resources are exhausted, and even when they are beaten in battlefields they will resort to the warfare of ideology by utilizing the activities of fifth-columnists. It was learned recently that General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, boasted of reorganizing the combined British, Indian and Chungking forces in order to launch a campaign to recover Burma. On the other hand, the Chungking regime which was orphaned in the interior sector of China by being cut away from every conceivable supply route, has recently developed an air-supply route connecting Kunming and Imphal on the western boundary of Burma and India. Thus the Chungking army is still obtaining some support from Britain and the United States through the newly constructed Indian supply route. Therefore, it is apparent that the complete annihilation of the Chungking forces is yet to been seen in the future. It can be correctly said that Burma is still a scene of warfare.

The construction of a new Burma cannot be realized independently of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is not too much to say that the defense of Burma and its reconstruction are indispensable for the successful conclusion of the current war. The slogan upheld by Dr. U. Ba Maung, Chief Administrator of Burma, is "One Land, One Race, One Command," but it is absolutely necessary at this critical moment to emphasize the fact that all activities to be carried out for the realization of the slogan must be conducted in close collaboration with Japan. Japan is now fighting against Britain, with the whole-hearted cooperation of the 15,000,000 Burmese who have liberated themselves from the British yoke and are eagerly playing their role as an integral member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Reconstruction Progresses

Burma must be constructed on ruins due to the ferocious conduct of the enemy who relentlessly carried out scorched-earth tactics when retreating. They razed cities, destroyed railway facilites and set fire on oil-fields and oil-refining factories while rice-cleaning mills and other important buildings were either burnt down or destroyed. However, owing to the enthusiasm and bravery of the 15,000,000 Burmese who are in high spirits and to the competent guidance of the Japanese Military Administration, Burma has been taking speedy strides toward its reconstruction. All the residents of big cities such as Rangoon and others who evacuated into the country at the outset of the war, are back in their former places and are eagerly cooperating in the reconstruction of their respective cities.

Railway facilities, which were destroyed by the enemy are now mostly restored to their former status. The line connecting Rangoon, Mandalay and Lashio was the first to resume its activities and this was shortly after followed by the restoration of lines from Rangoon to Myitkyina and to Prome.

At present, with the exception of two or three branch lines, all the lines have been repaired. These reconstructed lines cover a distance of 3,300 kilometers. The construction of the Thai-Burma line, which starts from Rangoon and passes through Moulmein and Tenasserim and then runs through the boundary of Thailand and Burma and finally terminates in Bangkok, is now under way. It is needless to say that the same line will play an important role in the history of land transportation. It will certainly bring Thailand, Burma and Malaya into closer relationship. Burma which was regarded as an important supply base by the British is now awaiting its development of natural resources by the Japanese hands. Burma is at present playing an indispensably important role in the world's drama of war.

Agricultural Progress Rapid

Burma's position in the Co-Prosperity Sphere as foodstuff supplying country can hardly be slighted. Before the war it was exporting rice amounting to some 7,000,000 tons of which 3,300,000 tons were sent to India, Africa and Malaya. Thanks to the unexpectedly early return of the farmers to their respective villages, cultivation of land and growing of rice are going on as efficiently as before the war. The rice fields which look like green carpets are waiting for a splendid harvest. Over hundreds of rice-cleaning mills scattered in Pegu, Toungoo and Bassein have been completely repaired and now present a busy scene, the chimneys spouting black smoke day and night, while the Irrawaddy River is crowded with junks busy with the transportation of rice to Rangoon. From Rangoon a large quantity of rice is being sent to various places in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The cotton production in Burma should also be taken into consideration because even before the war some 30,000 piculs were produced in the northern sector of the country. With the object of increasing cotton production, the Japanese Military Administration has already launched a three-year project by which the present production will be increased five times. The timber industry which was monopolized by the British is also occupying an important position in the reconstruction of the country. In order to facilitate the transportation of teak wood from the depth of forests, some thousands of elephants are now being mobilized to carry the timber down to the banks of the Sittang and Salween rivers. The swift flow of those rivers is carrying the timber to its destination. The large quantity of timber will, no doubt, facilitate the rehabilitation of railways, the building of ships and other activities.

Rich Underground Resources

Burma is also rich with underground resources such as petroleum which is absolutely necessary for airplanes, as well as tin, antimony and tungsten. The production of leather manufactured from buffalo skins will also contribute toward the country. With the development of abundant natural resources, Burma will undoubtedly play its full part as a military supply base in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Burma is so important both as a military supply base and as a strategic point that no sacrifice is too great to defend the country from the hands of the enemy. Japan must make it a strong foothold in order to crush the British forces, which are ever scheming against the Japanese Army in Burma, and to annihilate the Chungking force on the north.

JAPANESE VICTORIES HAILED BY GERMANS

People's Reliance in Nippon Boosted by Imperial Navy's Brilliant Results

In the face of the series of overwhelming Japanese victories in the Southern Pacific, especially in the Third Battle of the Solomons, the German people have tremendously intensified their respect for and reliance in Japanese armed might, the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Berlin reported Saturday.

The German people, the dispatch said, enthusiastically express admiration over the fact that the Japanese Forces in the past one year have firmly established the foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which the Axis nations in Europe believe completes the world-wide Axis set-up for smashing the Anglo-American forces. Consequently, the German people have enhanced their faith in ultimate victory in the current conflict, the report observed.

Impressed by Developments

In looking back at the immediate past, the dispatch continued, the German people are amazed to see that the Japanese Forces have brought under their control a territory nearly as large as the continental United States, after crushing the anti-Japanese ABCD front in the Pacific, and that they have succeded in establishing the strategic and economic structure necessary for the successful prosecution of a drawn-out war.

Since the German and Italian forces have scored extraordinary results in Europe, the once "have-not" Axis countries have turned into "have countries," and virtually have converted the United States and Britain into "have-not" countries.

According to prevalent German opinion, the Japanese Armed Forces have made three major and material contributions to the armed German forces.

In the first place, the Japanese Navy has not only blasted the United States navy but has deprived the latter of freedom of action either in the Pacific or in the Atlantic. As a result, the United States has been unable to dispatch its important fleet to the Atlantic to protect aid routes between the United States and Britain.

The British navy, therefore, has been compelled to fight German and Italian sea raiders alone in its struggle to maintain communication lines in the Atlantic. Furthermore, the British fleet has also had to rely on its own strength in protecting sea lanes in the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.

Anglo-U.S. Navies Scattered

The natural sequel is that the Anglo-American navies have scantily scattered their units all over the seas, thereby giving the German navy, especially Reich undersea raiders, almost a free hand. The fact that the burden shouldered by the Italian navy in the Mediterranean has been greatly lightened should not be overlooked.

Secondly, the Japanese Forces have fundamentally jeopardized the foundations of the British Empire by not only wiping out Anglo-American influence in East Asia at an amazing speed but by threatening the security of the British territories, such as Australia and West Asia.

Now that Britain has had to detail its forces to protect these British overseas possessions, it has become virtually unable to form its much-vaunted second front in Europe, and to regain its lost grip over Europe.

Thirdly, the brilliant accomplishments achieved by the Japanese Forces have resulted in intensifying and bolstering the morale and faith of the German and Italian people.

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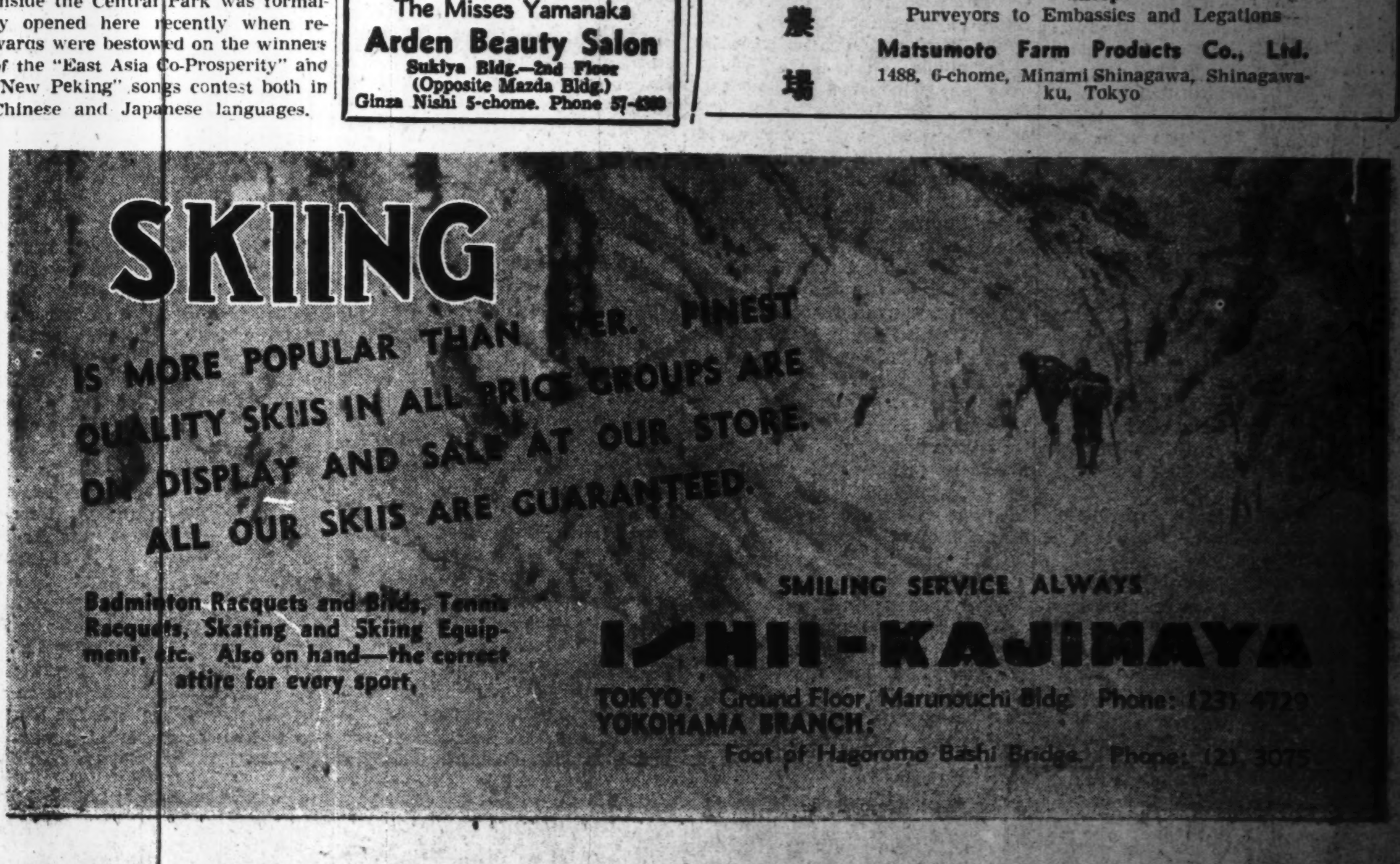

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FILM INDUSTRY SEEN PROMISING IN CHINA

China Film Company Is Well Equipped—12 Pictures to Be Sent Here Yearly

The passing of every month finds the newly-formed China United Film Production Company getting stronger and stronger, reports the China Leader. Since its inception a little more than six months ago, the organization has presented a stream of more than 20 well co-ordinated films to the public. Packed houses greeted every new picture.

The smash premiere of their super-production, "Po Ai" marked the formal debut of the budding concern. "Po Ai" is more than a great picture from an equally great consolidation—it represents the confidence of the company in itself. The completion of this master film has shown the producers to what heights they may soar. "Po Ai" also represents the winning of the public trust in the new home enterprise. The go-ahead signal has been flashed for the China film industry. It is now greenlight all the way.

As an added impetus to the aspirations of the company, word has recently been received that the Japanese Government has generously agreed to supply enough material to the Chinese film industry for the production of six full-length films a month. This is the same quantity extended to the Japanese film industry. The Japanese film authorities have estimated an allowance of 15,000 feet of film to a picture. The usual two-hour cinema peformance calls for 9,000 to 12,000 feet of film. Assuming the maximum use of film to a picture, there is a remainder of 3,000 feet which may be utilized for future films after waste has been discounted. So, with expert supervision and judicious use of film, it may be possible to put out more than the nominal six pictures a month. In the past, the combined monthly output of the five separate companies amounted to a mere three to six pictures.

The strength of The China United Film Production Company is evidenced in the fact that the recent new capitalization of $9,500,000 is deposited in the Bank and has not yet been touched. The smash-hit, "Po Ai," which cost more than $300,000, was financed by the old capitalization of $300,000,000. At present there are nine pictures in the process of being filmed. These nine productions, now before the cameras, are being maintained on the solidity of the original resources.

Best Equipment In China

Its spacious main studio on Avenue Haig now houses the best equipment in China capable of coping with top-notch productions. Among its many possessions, the company has 14 modern imported motion picture cameras which represent an investment of $500,000 to $600,000 per camera before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Being irreplaceable under the present conditions, it is conservatively estimated that their values have increased more than five-fold.

Sole agents in China for the release of The China United Film Production Company's pictures is the China Film Company, a sister organization made up of Sino-Japanese interests. Although a contract has not yet been drawn up, it is believed that the terms will be fair to both affiliates if 60 to 70 per cent of the proceeds go to The China United Film Production Company. As the old practice gave 60 per cent of the proceeds to the production enterprise, it is likely that a 70 per cent turnover to the production branch may be expected in view of the close relationship between the two sister companies. The existence of each depends on the well-being of the other. It is hoped that a working agreement feasible to both groups may be worked out.

Films to be shown in Hongkong and Malaya, as well as in other South Seas localities, will be handled by Japanese film distribution agencies. It has been decided that a yearly amount of 12 outstanding pictures will be sent to Japan after due approval by the Japanese motion picture censors. From the past experience of the industry, Chinese films have enjoyed astounding popularity in Japan. The recent cartoon film, "Princess of the Iron Fan," based on a quaint Chinese legend, went through a phenomenally successful run that broke all existing Japanese cinema box-office records. The surface has hardly been scratched in the plan for Sino-Japanese inter-change of films to cement a bond between the two Far Eastern Allies. The idea has limitless possibilities and should go far.

The preceding practice charged the Japanese distributors a flat sum of $40,000 to $50,000 for the sole rights to exhibit a film in Japan. It is believed that a better working agreement may be worked out for the future. Subsequently, The China Film Company, which is responsible for all releases, has made arrangements to send representatives to Tokyo, the South Seas Regions, Hongkong and Canton for discussions on better methods of distribution.

Big Profits Noted

A flat amount of ¥15,000 releases the sole rights to film exhibitors in Manchoukuo and North China. In view of the fact that pictures shown in these areas usually gross many times the purchase price of the sole rights, a future equitable adjustment is contemplated. On the Shanghai market, an ordinary film brings in a gross receipt of around $300,000.

By way of comparison, it may be interesting to note that there are 200 cinema houses in Manchoukuo and North China and 150 in Central and South China. There are 50 motion picture theaters in Shanghai alone. The whole of Japan has a total of 2,000 cinema houses.

With a view to widening its scope, the company is considering the introduction of captions in Japanese and English. Literary themes will especially be emphasized to raise the general standard of productions.

The several super-productions now being "shot" are in keeping with the organization's policy of highlighting its release with banner productions from time to time. Undertaking a meaningful event, "The Opium War" will soon be presented to the public. It is a noble piece of work on a historical chapter that should be bared to the world. The West has touched on many world-wide themes in its search for spectacular film stories. Few historical phases have been ignored by the West. But they have conspicuously steered clear of such an inflammable subject as "The Opium War." In the past, the task was too vast to be handled by any single concern. The China United Film Production Company is now in a position to undertake this project in cooperation with The China Film Company and The Manchurian Film Company. No efforts have been spared to make this a colossal picture that will tell a story that should have been told long ago—a story of brazen British imperialism at its worst.

Quite another theme has been chosen for "Madame Butterfly," another super-production that is now under way. No comments need be made on this tender tale of the misplaced faith and devotion of a Japanese maiden who made the mistake of falling in love with a foreign naval officer who belied her trust,

Manila Children Shout

An enthusiastic Banzai rang through the streets of Manila on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor. Above photo shows the Japanese children of Manila celebrating the day.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MAS
Sumie Sakka

There was a piano recital in the evening of November 15 at the Gunjin Kaikan with the following program: Six Shorter Works, Op. 118 by Brahms; Beethoven-Sonata in F minor, p. 57 (Appassionata); "Gavotte und Variationen" (Rameau-Lescheltizky), "Pastorale" (Corelli-Godowsky), "Rigaudon" (Raff-Sauer), Chopin's Scherzo in B minor, Op. 31 and Berceuse, Op. 57; and, "Echo de Vienne" (Sauer).

Her Chopin, especially the "Berceuse," was quite enjoyable: how much this was due to her playing or to the grateful, pianistic writing of the composition, one could not say, but it was very soothing all the same. The tonal balance between the bass accompaniment and the melodic figures in the treble was good, and the persistent rhythm was followed up with uniformity and control of tone. In the "Scherzo," she was less good owing to a certain rigidity in her playing and she needed a much more playful fancy and freedom.

Unfortunately more serious music did not result in a corresponding increase in the enjoyment. In Brahms and Beethoven, there was not enough emotional contrast in her playing (and, incidentally, it needs a very discriminating pianist to make such somber items as those six "shorter works" by Brahms and sound really interesting and especially in the latter, there was not enough dramatic intensity, which, in terms of the technical idiom, meant lack of dynamicy-variations and tempo-modifications in accordance with the movements of the music; as for instance, in the "Allegro assai" (in the development section), any slackening of the pace or disregard of the tonal balance as an integral whole would impair the highly tragic character of the movement.

In the "Gavotte und Variationen" and the "Pastorale", there was a slight misconception of the style: in these music, she could have presented a fresh rendering of them without over-emphasizing the dynamic-shades or tempo-modifications,, but rather with subtle coloring and phrase-nuance.

In such pieces as "Echo de Vienne" (Sauer) or "Soiree de Vienne (Schubert-Liszt), it is not so much the contents which is important, but rather in the fascinating lilt (and the delightful atmosphere created thereby) which is the soul of these music; hence, without such rhythmical impulse these music will lose more than half of their existence.

The Tokyo Trio (Violin, Cello And Piano)

The program of a chamber music recital given last Monday evening at the Nippon Seinen-Kan was as follows; Mozart Trio in B major; Haydn Trio in C major, and Smetana Trio in G minor, Op. 15.

Of the three, the violin was the best; next came the cello and the piano. There was much to be desired in the balance of tone between the three; the piano was very often too protruding itself and the violin played too much alone without due consideration to the other two; the cello was too reticent. They all should find out themselves what is important and what is not so important in the trio-music, and they should learn more to subordinate themselves in turn to bring out those melodic lines clearly. And, especially in Mozart and Haydn, the violin and the cello should produce a more singing-quality of tone and with particular care in the use of portamento. The piano lacked precision and nuance in the playing, and should strive to blend the tone of the piano with the legato-quality of the Strings. To be a real ensemble unit, it should not be a mere chance combination of players. Paradoxical as it may sound, it is much better that then all three are equally bad than the unequality of players' abilities.

Arnold Bauer

There was a vocal and instrumental concert with a well-arranged and varied program at the Nippon Seinen-Kan last Tuesday evening. In spite of the unfavorable weather that evening the concert was well patronized. Those who took part in the concert were A. Bauer (baritone), H. Schneider (piano), Y. Suzuki (soprano), A. Junker (conducting and violin), H. Fellmer (piano accompanist to Bauer), M. Fukui (violin and viola) and M. Nakajima (cello).

The program was as follows: Duet from Cantata, "Awake!" (J. S. Bach); The "Hidalgo" (Schumann), "On the Banks of Rhein" and "Evening of Rest" by Schubert; Trio-Sonata for two Violins and Piano by Haendel; "My Qeen" (Brahms), "To Thee I shall not come any more" and "Intimate Offering" by R. Strauss; Piano-Quartet (piano, violin, viola and cello) in A major by Mozart, and Arias from "Rigoletto" and "Macbeth" by Verdi, and from "Gioconda" by Ponchielli.

The program opened with the Duet from the Bach Cantata, "Awake!" The soprano part was sang by Y. Suzuki and Arnold Bauer sang the baritone part, accompanied by H. Schneider at the piano, N. Fukui (violin), M. Nakajima (cello) and conducted by A. Junker. Arnold Bauer sang six songs from Schumann, Schubert, Brahms and R. Strauss, and three Arias from Verdi and Ponchielli. What he lacked in the quality of voice, he made up amply in the depiction of the items he had chosen, which were arranged musically. H. Fellmer at the piano accompanied him perfectly. In the Trio-Sonata (Haendel) and the Piano-Quartet (Mozart), H. Schneider (piano) and A. Junker (violin) shone prominently with their full comprehension of the music and the nicety of presentation. The tonal balance of the ensemble was good. The piano part in the last movement of the Mozart Piano-Quartet was thoroughly enjoyable.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra

Sometimes it is nice to hear such "old fashioned" music as Weber's Konzertstuck for piano and orchestra. The theme sounded melodious and promising enough, but it was soon to be obscured in the opalescence of Romanticism and naivety. Despite some refreshing march themes, those "homely" bravura-passages began to get on one's nerves toward the end. In contrast to the above, there was the Rachmaninoff Rhapsody on a Theme by Paganini, with more sophisticated bravura-passages incited through a more genuine musical impulse. The orchestration is noteworthy: it is not over-powering or heavy and keeps the general character of the music (a Caprice) very effectively with selective treatment of the instruments and light figurations. Leo Sirota played the piano part of the both works irreproachably.

In Weber's "Euryanthe" and Beethoven's 4th Symphony, there was still much to be desired from the conductor as well as from the orchestra. The tone of the strings, both in quality and quantity, left much to be wished. The flute and the oboe were generally good in comparison, but the bassoon was less good, either in intonation or tone quality. There seemed to be a tendency to coarseness in the brass, though this might be the fault of the conductor. The tempo adopted by Mr. Gurlitt in the third movement (Allegro vivace) was far too stolid, thus much of the delightful joviality of the movement was lost. Rhythmical inflexibility seemed to be the fundamental weakness in the playing, and the conductor should share a good portion of the responsibility, as it was his domain to enlighten the orchestra in the matter. On the whole, the evening was enjoyable.

Music Notes

University music groups are particularly active in the concert life of this week, reminding of the significant contribution which the university students have made in the past toward the promotion of Japan's modern musical culture. The Wagner Society of Keio University will present its 69th periodical chorus and orchestra concert at 2 p.m. today (Sunday, November 22), at the Keio University Grand Auditorium, Mita-Mozart's "Jupiter Symphony," Schubert's "German Missa", and other works will be performed.

With the assistance of Miss Taneko Seki, soprano, and Ryozo Okuda, tenor, the Meiji University Mandolin Club will offer its 39th periodical concert at the Meiji University Memorial Hall, Surugadai from 1 and 6 p.m. Monday, November 23. Masao Koga will conduct.

"Schubert Album," a piece arranged and conducted by Tadashi Hattori, is featured on the program of the 59th periodical concert by the Keio Mandolin Club which will be held at the Keio University Grand Auditorium from 6:30 p.m., Sunday, November 29.

The Tokyo Quartet, assisted at the piano by Joseph Rosenstock, will be heard in its first periodical concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Monday, November 23, playing Beethoven's String Quartet in C major, Mozart's Piano Quartet in G minor, and Brahms' Piano Quintet in F minor.

"Lohengrin", Wagner's opera in three acts, Japanese version by Keizo Horiuchi, will be given its first performance in this country, at the Kabuki Theater by the Yoshie Fujiwara Opera Company, which is offering its 16th stage production from Monday, November 23, to Thursday, November 26, at 6 p.m. (special matinee at 1 p.m. on Thursday) Yoshie Fujiwara will sing the title role in all five performances; the other parts will be cast alternately, with the following ensemble of singers: Miss Mino Nagato, Miss Sumiko Isomura, Miss Kazuko Sawada, Madam Yoshiko Sato, Miss Kayoko Isaki, Keisuke Shimoyakawa, Tsurutoshi Hayashi, Takeshi Tameta, Hidekichi Hibino, and Gisuke Tomita, Professor Manfred Gurlitt will conduct the presentation in which the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and the Nippon Chorus Society will participate.

The fourth (241st) subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Kazuo Yamada, will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, November 25 and 26, with the following program: Beethoven, Symphony No. 1; Wagner, Prelude and Isoldens Liebestod, from "Tristan and Isolde"; Kazuo Yamada, "So sang ein Juengling" symphonic poem; Arthur Honegger, "Horace Victorieux" (first performance in Japan).

Vocal events of the week include a Lieder and song recital by Madam Nobuko Suzuki, soprano, assisted at the piano by Miss Haruko Fujita, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, November 24, at the Gunjin Kaikan, with a program of works by Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Reger, Bruch, Wolf, Richard Strauss, Moussorgski, Tchaikovski, and Kosçak Yamada; and the third recital by the Gyoseikai Society, presenting Misses Reiko Chiba, Kiyoko Otani, Toshiko Toda, and Nobuko Otani, sopranos, and Seiichi Hayakawa, barytone, in vocal solos, duets, and trios, from 7 p.m., Friday, November 27, at the Aoyama Kaikan. Selections from Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation" Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Weber's "Der Freischuetz," Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte,' Puccini's "La Boheme" Verdi's "La Travieta," and other pieces will be sung.

Goethe's "Faust," Part I, translated into Japanese and produced by Toyokichi Hata, with a new incidental music by Klaus Pringsheim, will be staged at the Imperial Theater from Friday, November 27, to Sunday, November 29, beginning at 1 and 6 p.m.

Leonid Kreutzer will be heard in his third piano recital of the season at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, November 30, With the assistance of Miss Toyoko Tomi, the artist will offer the following program: Beethoven, Sonata Appassionata; Mozart, Sonata in A major; Rachmaninov, Suite No. 2 for Two Pianos, and Four Preludes from Opus 23; Moussorgski, "Pictures at an Exhibition."

Two young female violinists will have their recitals during the first days of December, each playing among other works Lalo's "Spanish Symphony." Miss Izumi Kondo will be heard at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, December 1, assisted at the piano by Miss Etsuko Hayashi. Her selections include Mozart's Violin Concerto No. 7 in D major, Bach's Sonata in G minor for violin alone, and pieces by Novacek, Wieniawski, and others.

Miss Ayako Yamamoto will appear in her first recital at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Thursday, December 3, accompanied at the piano by Miss Ruriko Tominaga. Nardini's Concerto in A major, Vitali's Chaconne, and selections by Kreisler, Weber, Achron, and Mozart are on her program.

"The Messiah," oratorio by Handel, will be performed at the Gothic Cathedral of the Tokyo Women's University at Nishi-Ogikubo, from 3 p.m., Sunday, December 6, under the direction of Eisaburo Kioka, noted church organist, who also made the Japanese translation of the oratorio. The vocal soloists include Miss Chieko Okuda, Miss Toyoko Tsuda, Miss Mitsuko Tada, sopranos; Miss Kayoko Tosaka, alto; Ryozo Washizaki, tenor; Tadashi Kurimoto, and Kiyoshi Takagi, bass. Miss Umeko Kioka will accompany at the pipe organ.

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AIM TO STRENGTHEN WARTIME ECONOMY

Central Price Commission to Launch Large-Scale Campaign—Draws Up Plans

The Central Price Commission is now scheduled to launch a large-scale "Economic War Structure Strengthening Campaign," in parallel with the nationwide movement newly started by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in conformity with the productive expansion program and the stabilization of national life with special reference to the prices of general commodities, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

With this in view, the Central Price Commission held a meeting of its directors at the Nihonbashi Club on Friday, and after an exchange of views, an outline of the policy to be followed by the Commission in the prosecution of its campaign was agreed upon along the following lines:

(1) In view of the close relations existing between national life and prices of commodities, concrete measures shall be taken for a reasonable standardization of prices.

(2) Special consideration shall be given to those peace-time industries which have been left ignored in the productivity expansion program.

(3) Special efforts shall be put forth to enrich and smooth supplies of those commodities which are required to stabilize national life.

(4) Price control agencies throughout the country shall be mobilized to engage in a positive movement for the standardization of commodity prices.

It is understood that the Central Price Commission will hold a mass meeting of its members in Tokyo on December 14 when they will be called upon to submit their memorials. These memorials will be carefully checked by committees classified into heavy and chemical industries, light-metal industries and forestry and maritime industries respectively.

The paper further reveals that the Central Price Commission will approach the competent authorities and other influential circles for the attainment of their objective.

HONGKONG WILL DEVELOP FOODSTUFFS INDUSTRIES

Government-General Now Working on Plan to Ensure Provisions for Populace

In view of the geographic advantage of Hongkong, the Japanese Government-General of the island is now working on a plan to develop foodstuff industries on the island so as to ensure enough supplies of provisions for the local populace as well as for those living in the southern areas and the Chinese continent, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

The current war being one of military operations on one hand and a war of industrial development in the southern areas on the other, it is but natural that it should be fought on according to a gigantic 100-year program for the materialization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is from this viewpoint, indeed, that the Government-General of Hongkong has already entrusted influential Japanese industrialists with the operation of those mills on the island which were formerly owned by enemy enterprisers and those now owned by Chinese, for the production of cakes, flour, soy and other foodstuffs.

With investigations into the conditions of existing mills completed, the representatives of the Japanese industrialists interested are scheduled to start operation of these mills for the production of foodstuffs before long, and it is expected that Hongkong will make a busy foodstuff center in the interchange of general commodities with the southern areas.

TOKYO RETAIL PRICES SHOW MARGINAL GAINS

Bank of Japan Report Reveals Increase of 0.8 Per Cent Over October

Marking a marginal gain of 0.8 per cent as compared with last month, the Tokyo retail price index as on November 15, stood at 274.1 on the basis of July, 1914, the Bank of Japan reported Wednesday.

Of the 100 items surveyed by the national bank, two items rose, one item receded and 97 items remained unchanged, the bank disclosed.

Details follow:

November Tokyo Retail Price Indices
(As on November 15)

	Nov. Indices	Compared with Oct. 15 (Pct.)
Foodstuffs (42 items)	278	
Light and Fuel (6 items)	307	
Clothing Materials (20 items)	233	
Others (32 items)	288	Up 22.5
Total average	276	Up 0.8

Blending Tobacco Leaves

Tobacco leaves are kept in warehouses for years for aging after curing and then they are taken out to be weighed and blended, cutting off the stalks.

The leaves are sent over a platform conveyor into drums where they are well mixed before being cut and rolled.

LIGHT METAL WORKS SHOULD MOVE SOUTH

Dr. Kanno Also Says Small-Scale Industrialists, Businessmen Should Migrate Too

Interviewed by reporters on his return to Osaka on November 19 after a tour of the extensive areas in the southern regions, Dr. Wataro Kanno, M.P., gave an outline of his observations during the trip, and stressed the need for transplanting a number of domestic light metal factories to the South.

Mr. Kanno's statement, in substance, follows:

"The native inhabitants in the southern regions have placed full confidence in the Japanese Military Administration, and the cooperation they are giving the Japanese Forces are remarkable. What struck me most of all was the fact that deliveries of foodstuffs and other essential commodities have been absolutely ensured, thanks to the planned delivery system introduced by the Japanese Military Administration.

"It is possible that those not in the know of the actual state of things in the southern regions may entertain misgivings about the currency there being in an inflated state, but I can tell you the case is quite the reverse. In fact, the inhabitants there have received with enthusiasm the healthy currency policy of the Japanese Military Administration aimed at checking the growth of an inflation, and there are indications that tend to a temporary deflation rather than inflation of the currency.

Anticipated Concrete Program

"I have been told that preparations are being made in Japan to transfer light metal plants to the southern regions and that this scheme has been warmly supported by the Military Administration there. There is reason to anticipate a concrete program being introduced by the Military Administration so as to accelerate the realization of the scheme.

"There are also innumerable other mineral resources remaining to be developed by Japanese enterprisers, and I wish to see large-scale industrialists in Japan avail themselves of their technical and financial advantages and extend their operations to the South. For instance, there are at present no countries in the South that are capable of developing the petroleum industry there, and it is only Japan that is in a position to do it. I look forward to a number of our petroleum concerns operating the refineries there awaiting positive activities.

"What occurred to me, among other things, during my trip was the need for the emigration of medium and small-scale businessmen and industrialists to the extensive areas in the southern regions. I understand that in those regions there are more than 7,000,000 Chinese merchants doing considerable business. They are mostly engaged in commercial transactions through a network of Chinese wholesale dealers. They are locally so influential that they may compete with the Japanese emigrants. It is, therefore, advisable to send a large party of as influential medium and small-scale businessmen and industrialists as possible to the southern regions so as to place commercial transactions and industrial development on a sound footing for the sake of our fellow-countrymen."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	117.40	+ 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	86.00	+ 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	85.70	− 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

DESIRE ADJUSTMENT OF ELECTRIC WORKS

Enterprisers Seek Solution of Various Questions—Ministries Consider Control Body

Following the adoption of the system for the control of electric power generation and supply, the adjustment of electrical engineering works in the country is now attracting the attention of electric interests in general.

These electric interests, says the Nippon Sangyo, to promote electrical engineering enterprises in the country, are desirous of seeing the speedy adjustment of various questions on the following lines:

(1) Coordination of electrical engineering enterprises from a vocational point of view.

(2) Establishment of a system for effecting the rational distribution of materials required.

(3) Establishment of a system for the mobilization of electrical engineers and artisans.

(4) Re-education of electrical engineers and artisans in accordance with latest developments in electrical engineering in the country.

In this connection, the Commerce and Industry and Communications Ministries have been conducting a careful study of all matters related to the establishment of a powerful control association, from their respective standpoints.

The two Ministries are now reported to have started negotiations between them with a view to deciding on the characteristics of the control association to be established.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is of the opinion that an organization for the control of all construction matters such as public engineering, gas, running water and electrical engineering works, should be established without delay, and that the new control organization should work in close cooperation with similar organizations now in operation by the War, Navy, and Railways Ministries.

The Communications Ministry, however, is of the view that an electrical engineering works control company should be established in the area within the field of activities of each electric power distribution company, establishing, in other words, nine such control companies in the country. The purpose in view will thus be realized without the necessity of establishing a control association.

The outcome of the negotiations between the two Ministries is now being watched with keen attention by all electric companies here.

Bill Clearings

November 21
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	321.209	125.654
Balance	36.739	14.471

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY TO BE SPURRED IN P.I.

Former Filipino-Run Banks to Be Allowed to Resume Business as Consolidated Body

With the bright atmosphere that has dawned on the Philippines as a result of the steady development of local industries, the Japanese Military Administration has entrusted the Southern Development Bank with the investigation of the business routine and financial resources of the banks formerly run by native interests so as to accelerate their fresh activities and ensure financial stabilization all over the islands, reports Domei, according to the Sangyo Keizai.

There are four native banks that remain closed yet, but these institutions will be allowed to resume business in the form of a consolidated body, at the instance of the Japanese Military Administration.

Incidentally, the paper further reveals that a senior official connected with the Bank Bureau of the Finance Ministry disclosed recently in Osaka, that the authorities are working on a program to create investment trust firms in the southern regions for the purpose of inviting subscriptions for various stocks and securities from among the local inhabitants.

With this idea warmly supported by prominent businessmen in Osaka, it is expected that time will come at no distant date when the parties interested in this line of business will demonstrate their ability and experience with the two-fold object of accelerating the economic development and the absorption of idle funds in the vast Japanese-occupied areas in the south.

French Indo-China Playing Vital Role

(Continued from Page 3)

als which she had stocked up or had obtained by one means or another, must now rely solely on Japan. Therefore the quantity and number of barter commodities in the agreement have greatly increased.

Many Items Included

Bauxite, tannin, charcoal, and jute have been newly included in the agreement for exportation to Japan. The quantity of rice exportation has been increased by one-half, with agreement supply Japan with all surplus rice, exclusive of that consumed in French Indo-China. The conclusion of such amicable agreement between the two countries at a time when the whole world is faced with shortage of materials is a matter for felicitation and is traceable to the rising prestige of Japan and the understanding cooperation of French Indo-China.

The break off of diplomatic relations by the Vichy Government with Britain and recently with the United States shows that in the current war an ambiguous international stand is not permissible. The advancement in the direction of greater collaboration has been clarified in Governor-General Decoux's statement of November 13. French Indo-China, by close military cooperation with Japan and through further scrutiny of the economic agreement from the standpoint of supplying each other's needs, promises to fulfil an important role in the Greater East Asia economics structure.

Cut off from communication with the motherland, Indo-China is moving under the sole responsibility of its Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, who in drafting the economic agreement and in carrying on other important negotiations with Japan is assuming entire responsibility and showing broadminded cooperation and understanding. Internally, Governor-General Decoux is effecting reforms in the government, leading the administration of French Indo-China and striving for the uplifting of racial consciousness of the Annamese. The time seems to have arrived when French Indo-China's supreme leader, Governor-General Decoux may be urged to cooperate positively for the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

EXCHANGE TRANQUIL AS DELIVERIES NEAR

Long-Terms Register Gains as Traders Realize Level Can Be Bettered

Reflecting the conservative attitude of traders as is sometimes the case with the approach of month-end deliveries of wares in the long-term section, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was unusually calm and prices were irregular yesterday.

In the long-term section, Japan Oils and Fats jumped ¥2.50 in reaction to the low level of its quotation and recognition of the second foundation of its establishment, and Dairen Exchange rose ¥1.60, Eternit Pipe, new ¥1.40, Japan Sand Iron and Japan-Manchoukuo Mining ¥1.00 each. On the other hand, Tokyo Hemp Yarn, Daido Steel, new and Mitsubishi Mining lost ¥1.40, ¥1.60 and ¥1.20 respectively by reason of the liquidation by profit-taking bulls.

The short-term section was likewise quiet, and prices closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was comparatively steady. Japan Carbonic Industrial and its new scored a gain of ¥2.00 each, and Japan Oil Machinery stepped up ¥1.50, Kokusai Airplane Manufacturing and its new ¥1.20 and ¥1.50 respectively.

First Section

	— Delivery — Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	140.0	140.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)	89.1	....	90.9
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	76.9	77.3
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	78.2	79.4	80.1
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (5[illegible])	100.7	98.5	98.9
Showa Elec Ind (50)	80.2	80.3	81.6
Toa Tobacco (50)	108.8	106.1	106.6
Manchou Tobacco (35)	95.6	95.6	96.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.0	....	101.5
O. S. K. (50)	95.0	95.4	94.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	73.6	....	74.7
Nissan Steamship (50)	....	66.6	66.8
Mitsubishi Mining (5[illegible])	98.9	99.1	99.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (5[illegible])	105.1	105.1	105.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (5[illegible])	138.6	137.6	135.7
Japan Oils and Fats ([illegible]0)	73.2	71.0	71.1
Japan Beer (50)	113.5	114.0	112.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	44.0	45.4	46.0
Sumatra Dev (37½)	48.7	....	50.0
Asahi Glass (50)	....	118.4	113.7

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	1[illegible]7.1	7.6	6.9	117.4
N. Y. K., old	[illegible]9.3	100.0	99.1	99.8
Do, new	[illegible]6.0	6.7	5.8	86.0
Kanebo Spinning	14[illegible]1.1	2.0	1.1	141.6
Do. new	[illegible]5.7	6.4	5.4	85.7
Teikoku Rayon, n	[illegible]7.5	8.5	7.2	77.6
Osaka Stock, new	[illegible]0.5	0.9	0.1	70.6
Japan Steel Tube	[illegible]4.1	4.2	3.8	74.0
Japan Oil	[illegible]9.2	9.8	9.2	79.5
S. M. R.	[illegible]3.8	4.0	3.7	73.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	[illegible]3.9	4.1	3.6	93.6
Hokkaido Coal	[illegible]7.5	7.4	7.4	77.7
Toyo Rayon, new	[illegible]2.3	2.4	2.1	62.1
Hitachi Iron Works	[illegible]9.6	9.8	9.5	89.5
Kokura Iron Works	[illegible]6.5	6.8	6.6	56.6
Japan Beer, new	[illegible]7.5	7.2	7.0	57.0
Nichiro Fishery	[illegible]8.6	9.0	8.1	78.1
Japan Fishery, new	[illegible]6.9	7.0	6.9	47.0
Japan Sugar, new	[illegible]3.1	3.5	3.1	73.5
Ensuiko Sugar	[illegible]4.0	4.0	3.7	63.7
Japan Mining	[illegible]3.6	3.6	3.3	63.3
Manchou Ind	[illegible]2.1	2.1	1.9	61.9

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BRITISH WAR FINANCE

Strikes Continue in Britain In Spite of National Crisis, Showing Workers' Hearts Not in Fighting As Definite War Aim Lacking

The outbreak of the first Great War was marked by a sudden decrease in the number of labor strikes in Britain, manifesting in this way the people's patriotism and determination to see it through. In the present war, however, the situation is manifestly different, and labor disputes are increasing with the progresses of the war.

As against 842 cases of strikes involving 263,000 workers for the period from September 1938 to July 1939, the number increased to 845 cases involving 330,000 workers for the period from September 1939 to July 1940. In the first half of 1941 they numbered 657 with 205,000 workers participating, resulting in the loss of 722,000 man days, which shows an increase over the same period of the year previous in which the number of cases was only 519, involving 208,000 workers and 675,000 man days. The National Court of Arbitration instituted in July 1940, with a view to preventing suspension of work in wartime due to disputes between employer and employee, takes up for arbitration such troubles which cannot be settled through negotiations between capital and labor or by the existing arbitration agencies. It prohibits strikes and lockouts except in cases where arbitration is impossible within three weeks, and its decision has compulsory power over both capital and labor.

Strikes Continue

The strikes referred to in the preceding paragraph occurred in the teeth of such prohibitive arbitration and took up a greater percentage in essential industries, such as coal-mining, shipbuilding, machinery making and building, than in munition-making industry, their principal causes being problems concerning wages and other conditions of labor.

The frequent occurrence of strikes in shipbuilding docks and coal-mines in particular presents a very serious problem to Britain, to which shipbuilding and mining industries are vital to its very existence. It is reported that miners' strikes have already passed the crisis, but in reality they still linger on in the form of partial sabotage by small groups of workers, which show that no fundamental solution has as yet been reached.

The basic cause for the diminution of the coal output, for example, is attributable to low morale among miners, whose rate of absence has increased from 8 per cent in pre-war days to 12 per cent. The objective causes for the increased absence are the reduction of labor power, lowering of the quality of the workers, comparatively low wages and the general aggravation of other conditions of labor. In the coal-mine disputes which took place in succession at the beginning of this year, the relatively low wages, hard work, and the increase in accidents due to the lack of proper equipment in the mines were pointed out as the main causes, together with ill-treatment and the forms in which wages were being paid.

Sacrifice Asked

In the initial period of the war, the labor policy of the British Government was so formulated as to put emphasis on the difficulty of war prosecution, particularly financial difficulty, and to demand workers to economize consumption and to sacrifice their personal interest in the cause of the country. With the approach of a crisis in the summer of 1940 after the miserable defeat at Dunkirk, which urgently called forth self-sacrificing efforts on the part of workers, the Government suddenly began to curry favor with the workers, whom it called the backbone of the nation. Wages for some workers were raised and the scope of social insurance was expanded and the security of democratic right in wartime was hoarsely advocated under the cloak of humanity. Such hypocrisy, however, could not be kept up when the war was carried into the British Isles and the situation became more intense.

That strikes in coal-mining and other industrial circles were brought on mainly by no other than financial reasons and that they were settled in comparatively short periods of time do not in the least detract from the grave significance of the events. The successive occurrence of strikes in essential industries, and that in wartime, is in itself a serious matter, expressing as it does an anti-war sentiment of the people who are not willing to fight without any justifiable war aim.

Best Days Over

The Churchill Government, by drawing leaders of the Labor Party into his Cabinet and with the support of the trade union leaders, has managed somehow or other to settle the labor problem so far. However, the continued occurrence of strikes in spite of the efforts against it on the part of the trade union leaders is highly suggestive of the future trend of society in Britain, which has already seen the last of its best days.

RULES ARE SET TO UNIFY LAND, SEA TRANSPORTATION

The Communications Ministry and the Railways Ministry made public Monday the regulations for the control of shipping agents and the unification of small-scale land forwarding agents.

According to the regulations, every principal port will have only one transport company and land and sea transport will be placed under a unified control. As a result, transport capacity will be definitely enhanced, it is expected.

At such ports as Otaru, Muroran, Kushiro, Wakamatsu and Tobata, the shipment of coal will be accelerated as the result of the establishment of companies coming under the newly made regulations.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1942

Soviet Views of the African Situation

Just what the present Allied invasion of North Africa will turn out to be, it is of course too early as yet to predict. It is not too early, however, to declare with positiveness some things which this campaign is not and never can be.

Most obvious and significant is the fact that this invasion of neutral French territory by the Americans and British does not constitute a second front. It does not constitute a second front, because a second front must be a front on the European continent where a direct attack by the Allies would strike at the center of Axis strength. Only such a true second front can relieve the pressure on the first front where the Soviet forces have been hard pressed for many months. A mere incursion by the Allies into the territory of a heretofore neutral country therefore is a blow to that country and not a blow to the Axis.

How well the most interested country, the Soviet Union, recognizes this fact is to be seen in the officially-inspired handling of this subject by the press of that country. It is significant that although both the official and civilian circles in that country have been manifesting the keenest interest in the Allied military activities in North Africa, the Soviet papers at first carried only straight news stories concerning the matter. Independent opinion concerning the military situation in Africa was singularly conspicuous by its absence, which naturally constituted a more meaningful commentary on the attitude of the Soviet authorities than any words which they could utter.

This significant silence was suddenly shattered on November 15 when several important Soviet journals simultaneously came out with identic interpretations of the North African situation. According to these comments, the North African invasion does not constitute the second front which the Soviets have been demanding of the Allies and which the Allies had formally promised for 1942. The most generous designation which the Soviets would accord to the Allied venture in North Africa was to concede that it might be considered as a "train of powder" or a "fuse" which might lead to a second front. At most it was only a preliminary condition to a real second front, in the opinion of the Soviet journals.

It is to be noted that this interpretation voiced so widely by the newspapers is based on the views expressed by Premier Josef Stalin on November 11 in reply to a question raised by a correspondent of the Associated Press. Hence it is that by the testimony of the nation most directly concerned, the North African venture of the Allies stands branded as something which is not the second front by which the Allies have set such great store for eventual victory!

Altogether independent of any comments from Soviet sources but leading to essentially the same conclusion is a line of reasoning which can be developed from a consideration of purely military factors. It is, in short, that a true second front must succeed in diverting sufficient Axis military power from the eastern front as to effectively diminish the Axis pressure on the Soviets. It is clear that whatever the present Allied campaign in North Africa may succeed in doing to France, it cannot diminish materially the Axis pressure on the eastern front. It is not only that the present campaign is directed in a geographically divergent direction; it is not only that the Allied efforts are physically too feeble and futile; it is also a matter of timing. Specifically, the Allied attempt in North Africa has come at the season of the year when the Axis can afford to give the maximum aid to the embattled French defenders with the minimum strain on the Axis efforts on the eastern front. The reason is simply that with winter setting in throughout Russia, military operations in that area are rapidly entering into a stage of relative quietude. Relatively small forces will now be sufficient to exert as much pressure on the enemy as that which required much larger forces during the summer. Hence it is that the Axis Powers are in a position to contribute effective aid to France without in any way jeopardizing their position on the eastern front.

Thus the testimony of the most interested party and the realistic consideration of the military factors both unite to prove that despite all the publicity given by the Allies to their activities in North Africa, they are not of a nature to affect significantly the character of the present war in its total perspective.

Are the Filipinos Orientals?

It has been the vogue among Japanese writers and commentators within recent times to criticize a portion of the Filipino people for apparently being unduly subservient to superficial American cultural influences. No doubt it is true that there is an element in Filipino society which has still failed to emancipate itself from the psychology of a subject race, which still uncritically admires anything associated with the former alien ruling class.

It comes as a feeling of welcome relief, therefore, to hear the testimony of Hidemi Kon, a prominent writer who has recently returned from the Philippines where he has been serving as a member of the Publicity Corps of the Japanese Army.

According to Mr. Kon, despite the forty years of domination by the United States, the Filipino people in general have been found to retain their inherent Oriental characteristics unimpaired. The comparatively high standard of materialistic civilization which apparently had been planted in the Philippines under American rule has been found to be really very superficial, according to this observer. Moreover, this Americanized civilization is evident only among a few wealthy Filipinos who constitute a small proportion of the total population. The vast majority of the Filipino people are basically sound and have successfully rotained their inherent Oriental characteristics, is his conclusion.

This observation of Mr. Kon constitutes a deserved credit to the Filipino people and testifies to the sound quality of their basic character. This is a phase of Philippine life which should be given full recognition and every possible encouragement.

Every possible encouragement should be given to the revitalization of this Oriental phase of Philippine life at this particular time for very vital reasons. At a time like the present when world events have suddenly confronted the Filipino people with a bewildering opportunity to work out their own national destiny free from American control, it is obvious that they must develop their own spiritual assets. No longer pulled around by the halter by an alien master, the Filipinos must rely on their own abilities. It means that whatever qualities of stability, of strength of character, of useful habits they may possess must be capitalized upon to the greatest possible extent.

In developing these spiritual and cultural resources, the Filipinos cannot afford to lose sight of the basic fact that their country lies in the Orient and that they are of an Oriental race. No mere imitation of the culture of their former American masters can serve the cause of a distinctive Philippine nation. It is indeed a hopeful sign, therefore, that an authoritative Japanese observer can report that the majority of the Filipino people are essentially sound and worthy of their birthright as a proud and respected Oriental national entity.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 22, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Secretary of State Cordell Hull this morning held a lengthy conference with British Ambassador Lord Halifax, Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, John Loudon, Netherlands Minister, and Dr. Hu Shih, Chungking Ambassador. Informed observers here saw significance in the fact that today's conference marked the first time Secretary of State Hull has held such a discussion following a comprehensive exchange of views on East Asiatic problems with Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu.

* * *

In a bloody battle over provisions, heavy casualties were suffered both by the Eighth Group Communist Army and the 51st Group Army of Chiang Kai-shek, the former having 500 of its soldiers killed and the latter leaving 200 soldiers dead on the battlefield. The battle took place at Pishan-chuan 10 kilometers southwest of Chu-hsien on the 16th of this month. Driven deep into the mountains of Southern Shantung by the Japanese Forces, both the remnants of the Communist Army and Chungking forces are roaming around like wolves in search of food and shelter. Battles between the above armies are becoming fiercer each day.

* * *

Work soon will begin on construction of a new highway between India and southeastern China which will supplement the Burma Route or serve as an alternative if the Burma Route is cut, the Associated Press reported from Chungking today. Surveyors already have submitted a favorable report regarding the proposed route which probably will be known as "the India Road" the article said, adding construction is expected to start at Sadiya, on the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra River in Assam.

WAR OF EAST ASIA CULMINATES OUR PAST ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH

Japan's Southern Advancement Traced—Our Objective Today Is Co-Prosperity of All Asiatics

By NAOJIRO SUGIMOTO
(From the Koron)

Part I

Were we to take Southern Asia as our Southern Sphere, we would find that, in connection with the present War of Greater East Asia, the development of this region by the Japanese which continued from the latter part of the middle ages to the beginning of the modern age was indeed quite amazing. This advance into the South was begun in the Nara Period.

Of late, there are those among the scholars of our classics, who have come to erroneous conclusions due to the following historical data: In the 7th year of Tempyo (735 A.D.) in the reign of Emperor Shomu, the Old Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ono, ordered Gyu-yo Takahashi to set up sign-posts in the islands-of-the-south. As the years went by, the posts rotted and gave way. Consequently, 19 years after they had first been set up, the Empress Koken, in the 6th year of Tempyo-Sho-ho (754 A.D.), ordered the Foreign Ministry to put up new sign-posts on the same locations, and on each of them were inscribed the names of the respective islands, the places for the ships to moor, where drinking water was to be procured, and the directions in which the ships could enter and leave the islands without trouble. With these signs, the navigators were able to know where they were and where they headed for.

Wrong Interpretation

Now, the scholars have taken these islands-of-the-south for the islands of our distant Southern Sphere of today, and have construed the above records as evidences that Japan's advance into "Southern Asia" began 1,200 years ago. I cannot agree with this view, owing to the fact that in those days the islands-of-the-south represented the Kurile Islands. That they represented the Kurile Islands is quite certain if the trade that Japan had been carrying on during the time with China, that with the T'ang government, is considered.

Our earliest expeditions to the South, backed by reliable sources, were those accomplished by Hironari Hiramure.

The ambassador to China, Hironari Tajibi, and his crew, who had started off at Naniwa in April of the 4th year of Tempyo (732 A.D.) in the reign of Emperor Shomu, reached Soochow that August. From there they proceeded to Sianfu, their destination. In October of the following year, they departed from Soochow again for home, but the season being winter, they were assailed by strong northeasterly monsoon on the East China Sea. All the four ships were driven away from their homeward route. The first ship, the ship on which Ambassador Hironari was passenger drifted to the coast of Chekiang, and the second ship, with the celebrated Vice-Ambassador Nakatomi on board, drifted to the shores of Canton. These two ships were later able to return safely to Japan, but the fourth ship was never again seen, while the third carrying Judge Hironari Hiramune was washed ashore on the coast of Condore in far away "Southern Asia."

Was Near Luang-yi

As regards the country of Condore, there has been to date many varying views concerning its whereabouts on the map, but it is clear here that it was a part of Luang-yi, judging from a Chinese historical datum of the time. The place where they were cast ashore is assumed today to have been in the vicinity of the then capital of Luang-yi, near Kwangnam.

Out of the 115 Japanese on board the ship then, more than 90 succumbed to endemic diseases, 20 fell victims to the atrocity of the natives, and those who survived were only four, Hiramune himself and three others. These four were received in audience by the King of Luang-yi, or Chiampa, Crantabarman II, who furnished them with food and shelter. This occurred between the 6th and 7th years of Tempyo (734-5 A.D.), which incidentally was 1,278 years ago.

The four did not remain there long. They retraced their steps back to Sianfu, the capital of the T'ang Dynasty. Through the good offices of Nakamaro Abe, who was then playing an important part in the court of T'ang, they were at last able to return to Japan in November of the 11th year of Tempyo (739 A.D.) via the province of Pechili, which is now a part of Manchoukuo. Indeed, these four, Hiramune and his three companions, are the first Japanese who left footprints in Southern Asia.

Nineteen years after the vagabond voyage of Hiramune, four ships departed from Soochow with the intention of returning to Japan, but here again, while the remaining three ships returned safely home, the first ship, on which the ambassador, Kiyokawa Fujiwara, was on board, drifted to the South, where it was washed ashore on the coast of Upper Cochin-China.

Leaves for Soochow

It was on the 15th of November of the 5th year of Tempyo-Sho-ho (753 A.D.) in the reign of the Empress Koken when they left Soochow. That night, for some reason or other, they had anchored their ships off the coast. It was the night of the full moon by the old calendar. The winter sky presented to them an extremely cold aspect, and they were harassed with boredom. But the fact that they gazed at and nonchalantly enjoyed the beauty of that big moon at it came sailing up the eastern sky in that bitter cold is nothing to be considered novel to the Japanese. It was indeed then that Nakamaro Abe, who was on board the ship with Kiyokawa, watching the round moon, thought of the city of Nara to where he was returning. "From Kasuga, away across the boundless sky, from over the top of Mt. Mikasa, this moon must have come," he sang. The fact that this poem in later ages was usually read as "the moon that hangs over Mt. Mikasa" shows the extent of ignorance of the people as to when and how the actual poem had come into being. An irretrievable wilful fancy is the cause of the distortion.

At any rate, they set sail the following day, but no sooner had they emerged from the mouth of the Yangtze than they were met with a fierce northeasterly monsoon, and the ship on which Kiyokawa and Nakamaro were on board was caught in the strong arms of the gale.

Now, since Nakamaro was a Japanese who was at once a private secretary and a military officer in the T'ang court, rumors of his mishap flew from place to place, and thus it was that into Li Po's ears too the sad news was conveyed. Li Po was traveling about in the vicinity of Chekiang-Kiangsu provinces at the time. "Chao Ching Heng of Japan has gone from our capital. He has wandered off over the seas, in a little boat. And he returns not. Methinks he has been drowned in the deep. The white clouds in the sky and the blue mist in the air give me only sadness now." This is a very familiar poem by Li Po entitled, "An Elegy to Chao Chiang Heng."

Nakamaro Safely Returns

When Nakamaro had drifted away and had been cast ashore in the South, there were in all more than 180 persons on the boat, but 170 were either killed by the natives or had disappeared. Fortunately, however, the remaining ten, which included Nakamaro himself and Kiyokawa, barely managed to escape with their lives, and in spite of the fact that they had succeeded in returning again to the capital of T'ang, the rebellion of Anlu-shan destroyed their one hope of ever returning to their homeland

Nakamaro stayed at the court of T'ang and laid the foundation for the drive to the South. When the rebellion of the An family and the uprising of the Shih family which immediately followed the former, had finally ruined these families, he went down to the South where he engaged himself in managing the region as military officer or sheriff of the city of Chennam and as governor to the territory of Annam. In this manner, down through the later ages, he has been praised for his virtues by the Annamese.

In the 5th year of Tempvo-hoji (761 A.D.) he was chosen sheriff and went down to what is now Tongking in Indo-China, and governed the domain there for about six years. In the course of his activities there, two new villages arose, Te-hua and Lung-wu, which are known now as Mengtze and Linnan respectively. Later, in the 2nd year of Tempyo-jingo (766 A.D.), Nakamaro proceeded to Annam as governor, and here again he exhibited great skill in his pacification activities. It is not without grounds therefore that in an Annamese history text-book, written by an Annamese in Chinese, there is a section written in praise of Nakamaro, entitled, "The Arrival of a Japanese to Safeguard Annam."

It was while Nakamaro was in T'ang on leave that the name of Annam was for a time changed to that of Chennam, "chen" meaning, calm. The reason for this revision was that the sovereign of T'ang, Su-tsung, so abhorred his enemies of Anlu-shan that loathing also the word "an", he had replaced with others, the names of places bearing that word. However, when his successor, Tai-tsung, ascended the throne, Annam regained its former name, and Nakamaro was sent there for the second time.

Cheap at the Price

"How much is the toll, Mister?" asked the two women of a toll-gate keeper.

"Twenty cents for a man and a horse."

"Well, then, get out of the way—we're two old women and a mare. Giddyap, Jenny!"

Profiles

Bansui Tsuchii

Years have passed since the composer of "Kojo no Tsuki" crossed the Stygian shores. His grave is crumbled and decayed, covered with the thickening moss of Time. To this solitary grave there recently came a lone traveler who paid humble homage before its hushed and tranquil solitude. The grave was that of the famous composer, Rentaro Taki, and the man who stood before its silent austerity was the famous poet, Bansui Tsuchii.

Years before, with memories of Takeda's moldering castle walls taking shape from out the dim and forgotten past, memories of the solemn dignity of an ancient castle standing aloof against the progress of Time, Taki composed a melody which was to become one of the great, immortal songs of Japan—"Kojo no Tsuki"—and to this haunting melody, Tsuchii entwined the beauty of his lyrics.

It was autumn when Tsuchii journeyed to the little village of Takeda, the home of the musician. Like Taki, he, too, saw the lucent splendor of an autumn moon fall upon ancient castle walls. He saw the time-worn, craggy walls cloaked in a shelter of dark, twining vines, moist with the evening dew. He saw the stately pines swaying in the nocturnal breeze and heard their melancholy sighs. He saw the opalescent glow of an austere moon enfold the deepening shadows around the lonely castle ruins, and there grew in him a deep wonder that the same moon, from time immemorial silent and aloof to the progress of the world, was shining today, unchanged, untouched, upon these ancient castle walls. Awed by the majestic splendor of the scene, he saw and felt that which he had woven into a tapestry of words so many years before—the loneliness, the bewilderment, the enchantment of the silent panorama.

Tsuchii is a quiet, elderly gentleman. Time has been kind to him, for despite his years and hoary hair, there is about him the appearance of youth and vitality. A scholar and a poet, he is widely conversant in the literary fields of many countries.

During his younger days, he specialized in English, ultimately becoming a teacher of English literature. Through his knowledge he became conversant in the theoretics and ideologies of the Western world, whose doctrines he analyzed but refused to absorb. An Oriental to the core, he found much in Western ideology which conflicted with the thoughts and the creeds of the East. And because he could not believe in the principles of the West, he refused to fall under the influence of its doctrines. It was perhaps because his totalitarian views conflicted with the democratic throughts of the English-speaking nations, that he chose to visit Germany when he crossed to Europe's distant shores

After his retirement from the teaching profession, he turned his efforts toward the translation of Homer's works from the Greek original. Having finished the great epic poem, "Odyssey," he is now working on its sister epic, the "Iliad." Strangely enough, if one were to ask him whose works he admires most, he would invariably reply "Confucius." Despite the fact that he is devoting the remainder of his life working upon one of the world's greatest literary works, he yet finds the sagacious wisdom underlying the words of the eminent Confucius in keeping with the ideology of the East and the Orientals, and therefore, the greater of the two.

He himself writes original poetry strongly touched with the influence of Chinese classics. It was this quality which endeared his poems to those of the Meiji era. Educated from their early days on the difficult but profound Chinese classics, they found his works greatly flavoring of that which they knew and understood and therefore found the more charming. Like the deep, gripping strength underlying the classics, sung in a spontaneous outburst of power and emotion, his poems have the same underlying quality of dynamic force and strength. It is this very power and this intensity that gripped the hearts of by-gone men, and gave impetus to the popularity of his poetry during the martial period preceding and following the Sino-Japanese War.

He sings, too, of the moon, of the flowers, and of love, but he himself is most deeply inspired by those great events which lay their mighty influence upon the destiny of the nation. Like the works of the newspapermen, who tell of a nation's heroic deeds through the mighty power of the press, he lauds its deeds through the strength and beauty of poetry.

Because he has never tasted the gall of poverty, his poetry never tells of hardships, struggles, destitution. Born the son of a wealthy businessman, he has known only comfort and security. He writes, therefore, of those things which make a warrior brave, a nation strong. He writes of loyalty, of patriotism, of faith. He sings of valor, of forgotten men, of sacrifice, of hope. Perhaps, if he had known something of poverty and the cruelties of life, his works might have gained the more for his knowing.

Years have passed since Taki composed the melody of "Kojo no Tsuki" and Tsuchii its lyrics. The former has long gone his way, a memory of the nostalgic past. The latter has kept on alone, in step with the progress of Time, keeping fresh the memory of his colleague until that day in the distant future when they two might once again meet.

DEVELOPMENT OF URAL REGION HASTENED BY STALIN REGIME

Soviet Forces Realize Loss of Stalingrad Will Have Far-Reaching Effect on National Economy

By MANABU KITSUKAWA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Like a tidal wave, unstoppable and powerful, the German war machine has been gaining momentum in its furious drive against the Soviet forces on the eastern front. The juggernaut began to warm up as soon as the glowing rays of the Russian sun began to melt the ice which had formed on the battlefield since last winter. It started rolling on the plains of the eastern front and suddenly veered in the direction of the south in June after Chancellor Adolf Hitler gave the command for the commencement of an offensive against Kerch. This strategic peninsula fell after a brief battle.

Following this decisive fighting, and the successful acquisition of the major Soviet bases on the Black Sea, the German forces, with the speed and precision with which they carried out their advance toward Moscow last year, turned their spearhead of attack against the regions in the south of the Soviet Union. That spearhead today has pierced the heart of Stalingrad, one of the major Soviet bases in the south, while another powerful unit has started operations near the Caspian Sea with the ultimate object of reducing Astrakhan, while the third division has surmounted the precipitous natural barriers of the Caucasus.

Only Matter of Time

As Chancellor Adolf Hitler said in his speech at Sports Palast on September 30, the collapse of Stalingrad is now a matter of time. The capture of this stronghold will mean the attainment of the ultimate objectives of the German military campaign for this year. For all practical purposes, the operations in the Stalingrad area have assured the German people control of the valuable granary and warehouse of essential raw materials as well as substantial industries and foodstuffs.

These military operations have a particular strategic significance in the fact that the capital of the Soviet Union, Moscow, has been completely severed from the southern regions. Politically, the destruction of Stalingrad means the undermining of the political spirit of the people as this stronghold has been intimately associated with the memories of the revolution.

As the loss of this important base will have repercussions in all fields of civilian and military industries, on operations present and future, the Soviets have, of course, mobilized all their men and materials for the defense of this city, with Stalin's appeal ringing in the ears of the defenders—"Men, fight to the last. Let no man be taken captive alive."

Although Marshal Goering is able to say that the German food supply has been amply guaranteed by the military campaign on the eastern front, the Soviets have a discouraging future to look forward to—a great political and military setback.

What will be the fate of the Soviet Union after it loses Stalingrad, the valuable mineral deposits of the Caucasus and when its territory is torn into two?

Severe Blow

It will be a crisis of an unprecedented character—a crisis never before confronted in the 25 years of its existence.

Will the Stalin regime be able to maintain the same fighting spirit among its people after it retreats to the Ural hinterland and expect to obtain continued and undiminished assistance from the British and the Americans?

The answer should be closer from the action taken by the Soviets in the defense of Stalingrad. Hitherto, the military policy of the Soviets was passive, in fact, negative, the main idea being to entice the Germans further inland into the country. But in the battle of Stalingrad, the Soviets have come out positively in its defense, trying to repulse the German advance. The reason is obvious. The Soviets fear that the loss of this base will have a detrimental effect of an inestimable degree on the morale and fighting power of the people and nation.

The campaign of the German army and its allies on the eastern front has cut off the Allied-aid route, which runs from Bandar Shapur through Iran to the Soviet Union, while the operations of the Japanese Fleet in the Indian Ocean have diminished the number of enemy ships, laden with war materials for the Soviet Union, which hitherto came to Iran by crossing the Indian Ocean.

Furthermore the capture of the Soviet bases on the coast of the Black Sea has nullified the importance of the Mediterranean Sea route to the Soviet Union while the northern Arctic route to Murmansk and Archangel has been endangered with the presence of German submarines.

Not Sincerely Aiding U.S.S.R.

But it is obvious that the United States and Britain have no sincere desire to aid the Soviet Union in its war against the Germans. Surely Premier Stalin is not blind to this fact. Recently, quite irritated by the lukewarm aid extended to the Soviet Union, Stalin dispatched Molotov to the United States and Britain, demanding more positive and extensive aid. In a recent official statement, he expressed his extreme dissatisfaction with the Anglo-American assistance.

If, after the fall of Stalingrad, no positive aid is forthcoming from America and Britain, Stalin must be prepared for a deterioration in the fighting power of the Soviet Union even though he plans to rely on the undeveloped resources of the Ural regions for the continuance of the war.

The consistent bombings of the industrial cities, Moscow and Leningrad have practically deprived the usefulness of these cities as industrial centers while the Ukraine has been lost and Maikop and Grozny will soon be under the foot of the German army. At the present time, the rich oilfields of Baku are in danger too. In view of this situation, it must be admitted that the Soviet economic and military striking power has been reduced by about 60 per cent since the outbreak of the war on the eastern front.

As the Axis forces are carrying on their attack from the east and west, the Americans and the British do not have the capacity to come to the aid of the Soviet Union.

In the Periodicals

Shuho, a weekly publication of the Board of Information, No. 319 dated November 18, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: Emergency Structure of Wartime Land Transportation, Expansion Movement of National Health Insurance, Second Front and Its Development, and Model Life of Neighborhood Associations.

Shashin Shuho, a pictorial weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 247 dated November 18, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen.

The Shukan Fujin Asahi, Vol. 19, Nos. 13 and 14 dated November 18 and 25, 1942, respectively (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Illustrated. Feature articles: Reports from Java, The Navy and the Woman (Part III), Home Life of Chinese Women, Discussions Between Mother and Her Daughter, Highlights of a Talk Between Finance Minister Kaya and Mrs. Kotaka Ozuma on Savings, Woman and Culture, Questions and Answers of Special Submarines, Wedding Day of Javanese Girls, and the 70th Anniversary of the National Conscription.

Economist, Vol. 20, No. 43 dated November 18, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: Increased Production and Price Policy, Modernization of Agricultural Industry and Technique, Cleaning Work of Control, Condition of Cotton Increased Production Plans of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Fundamental Problem of Strengthening the Productive Capacity, and Italy's Wartime Finance Analyzed.

Not So Dumb

A farmer in need of extra hands at haying time asked a man who was accounted the town fool, if the latter could help him out.

"What'll ye pay?" asked the town fool.

"I'll pay you what you're worth," answered the farmer.

The man scratched his head a minute, then answered decisively: "I'll be durned if I'll work for that!"

Always Good for a Cackle

They were having an argument as to whether it was correct to say of a hen she is "setting" or "sitting" and, not being able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, they decided to submit the problem to a farmer.

"My friends," said the farmer "that don't interest me a-tall. What I want to know when I hear a hen cackle is whether she be laying or lying."